Daily Report

Latin America

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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Russian Troop Presence 'Makes No Sense' *[Havana Radio]* 2
Ustinov News Conference *[Havana Radio]* 2
Cuba Willing To Sign Nonproliferation Treaty *[Havana Radio]* 2
Personnel Chief on General Military Service *[Havana TV]* 3
Almeida Bosque Returns From Indonesia *[Havana Radio]* 4
Official Evaluates Cooperation With UNDP *[Havana Radio]* 4
Havana Municipal First Secretaries Selected *[Havana Radio]* 4
Workers Enjoy Recreation Despite Hard Times *[Havana Radio]* 5
ANPP President Meets Chinese Union Delegation *[Havana TV]* 5
UJC National Bureau Discusses Membership *[Havana Radio]* 5
Commentary Views Chemical Industry Possibilities *[Havana Radio]* 6

Cayman Islands

Michael Gore Sworn In as New Governor *[CANA]* 6

Haiti

Six-Member OAS Team Arrives in Port-au-Prince *[Bonaire Radio]* 6
Army, Journalists Hold Debate on Repression *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 7
Deputy Manhandles Journalist at Parliament *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 7
Deputy Protests Beatings in Marchand-Dessalines *[Port-au-Prince TV]* 7
Deputy Votes Reduced Budget in Education Sector *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Public Works Minister Announces Resignation *[San Jose Radio]* 8

El Salvador

Cristiani on Belloso Battalion Demobilization *[San Salvador Radio]* 8
Opposition Holds Independence Day Demonstrations *[DIARIO LATINO 15 Sep]* 8
Further on Villalobos Comment on Cease-Fire *[Madrid EFE]* 9
* Attitudes Toward Economy, Parties Surveyed *[EL SALVADOR PROCESO 12 Aug]* 9

Honduras

Callejas Says FMLN Must Accept ICJ Decision *[EL HERALDO 16 Sep]* 10
Discua Rules Out Conflict With El Salvador *[Tegucigalpa TV]* 11
Deputy Criticizes U.S. Ambassador's 'Meddling' *[TIEMPO 16 Sep]* 11

Nicaragua

Chamorro To Visit United Nations, U.S. Cities *[Managua Radio]* 12
Ortega on Chamorro's 'Repression,' Obando Talks *[BARRICADA 16 Sep]* 12

Panama

U.S. Ambassador Asked To Explain Remarks *[CRITICA LIBRE 16 Sep]* 13
Foreign Minister Comments *[Panama City TV]* 13
Interoceanic Authority Bill Submitted to Assembly *[LA PRENSA 15 Sep]* 13
Government Signs UNDP Cooperation Program *[Panama City TV]* 14

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Menem on Brazil's Collor, Capture of Guzman *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 15
Foreign Minister on Possible Ambassador to UN *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 15
* Alfonsin Officially Launches Modeso *[CLARIN 8 Aug]* 15
* Armed Forces' New Role, Experiences Analyzed 17
* Croatian Experience *[CLARIN 2 Aug]* 17
* Balza's Views *[CLARIN 2 Aug]* 19

Brazil

Attorney General Gives 'Opinion' to Supreme Court *[O GLOBO 15 Sep]* 22
Government Injunction Against Vote Reviewed *[Brasilia Radio]* 22

Chile

Pinochet on Aylwin, Military Role, U.S. *[EL MERCURIO 6 Sep]* 23
Pinochet Says Army 'Sleeps Like a Lion' *[Santiago Radio]* 26
Comments Termed 'Inappropriate' *[Santiago Radio]* 27
Security Tries To Keep Pinochet Away From Press *[Santiago TV]* 27
Measures Adopted To Prevent Shining Path Entry *[Santiago Radio]* 27
EGPPL's Espinola Robles, 'Terrorists' Arrested *[Santiago Radio]* 27
Government Not To Change Position on Bolivia *[Santiago Radio]* 28

Colombia

'Top-Security' Prison Ready for Escobar, Others *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 28
* Murillo on Army Role in Escobar Escape *[EL ESPECTADOR 16 Aug]* 29
* Cusiana: Estimates Exceed 700 Million Barrels *[EL TIEMPO 13 Aug]* 30

Ecuador

President Cancels UN Trip Due to 'Instability' *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 31
Energy Minister Threatens Withdrawal From OPEC *[Quito Radio]* 31
Foreign Minister on Arrest of Shining Path Leader *[Quito Radio]* 31

Paraguay

Rodriguez on Corruption Charges, Change Rumors *[ABC COLOR 15 Sep]* 32
Commander Garcete Interviewed on Car Smuggling *[Asuncion TV]* 32
Wealth of Some Military Officers Questioned *[ABC COLOR 13 Sep]* 35
Military Chief: President Controls Armed Forces *[ABC COLOR 16 Sep]* 36
Border Area Officials Resign, Successors Named *[ABC COLOR 16 Sep]* 37
Congressmen Visit PRC, Meet Leaders *[ABC COLOR 16 Sep]* 37

Peru

Shining Path 'Ambassador' Interviewed *[Lima Radio]* 37
Police Capture Shining Path Leaders in Arequipa *[Lima TV]* 39
Police Chief on Reward, Security Measures *[Lima TV]* 39
Sweden Investigates Shining Path Members *[Lima Radio]* 40
'Subversive Elements' Captured After Shoot-Out *[Lima Radio]* 40
APRA Party Sanctions, Expels Former Ministers *[EL COMERCIO 31 Aug]* 40
Alan Garcia Blamed *[EL COMERCIO 1 Sep]* 40
Minister of the Presidency Interviewed on Economy *[EL PERUANO 1 Sep]* 41
Group of Leftist Parties Creates New Movement *[EXPRESO 9 Sep]* 42

Uruguay

President Views Interpellation of Ministers *[BUSQUEDA 10 Sep]* 42
U.S. Ambassador's Remarks Termed 'Unfortunate' *[LA MANANA 12 Sep]* 42
'Concern' for Troops in Cambodia 'Denied' *[BUSQUEDA 10 Sep]* 43

Venezuela

President Perez Comments on Deportations *[Caracas TV]* 43
Cuntreras Links to Local Companies Noted *[Caracas TV]* 44
U.S. Cooperation, Not Pressure, Felt in Case *[Caracas TV]* 44
Report of Attack on War Council 'False' *[Caracas TV]* 44
Public Debt Refinancing To Alleviate 'Burden' *[Caracas TV]* 44

Peru

Lima radio carries a live telephone interview with Mr. Adolfo Olaechea, described by President Fujimori as Shining Path's ambassador to the UK. Olaechea calls Fujimori "a vulgar man" and "a lumpen element who was placed in his position by the top Peruvian bourgeoisie and the imperialists." Furthermore, he states, "As a scoop I can tell you that the International Tribunal Against War Crimes will meet in London on 27 September to accuse Mr. Fujimori of the murders he has committed against war prisoners." When asked "Are you going to definitely continue down this path and are you seeking a strategic equilibrium with 1 million deaths? Do you not believe that you have killed enough people," Olaechea responds, "We are not only going to continue, but we are progressing in our work to unmask the true face of the genocidal regime that exists in Peru." He adds, "the Peruvian masses are ideologically united to continue the war, and Mr. Fujimori has now become President Gonzalo's prisoner."

Ecuador

Mexico City NOTIMEX reports that President Duran-Ballen will cancel his trip to "UN headquarters because of the social instability that prevails...." Violent disturbances occurred on 14 September in Guayaquil and public and private sector workers have announced "strikes."

Quito radio reports that Ecuador will propose officially to OPEC that its oil production quota be increased as a condition for remaining a member of the organization.

Haiti

Bonaire radio reports six members of the "18-member OAS civilian mission that will try to decrease violence, promote human rights, and help distribute humanitarian aid" have arrived in Port-au-Prince.

Cuba

Russian Troop Presence 'Makes No Sense'

FL1609143792 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] From 9 to 14 September, delegations from the Cuban and Russian Governments held official talks about the independent motorized infantry brigade. This contingent, also known as the Instruction Brigade or Study Center No. 12, remained in Cuba after the October Missile Crisis and the withdrawal of the nuclear missiles and other units of the Soviet Armed Forces. For almost three decades it was a symbol of the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the USSR toward Cuba in relation to the U.S. threat. This is contained in the Cuban Government note issued today.

With respect to the repatriation of this brigade, Cuba proposed exactly one year ago, in response to the unilateral decision announced without consultation at that time by the president of the USSR, that the only equitable, just, and honorable thing would be a simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet military personnel and the American personnel from the Guantanamo Naval Base.

This Cuban proposal, irrefutable from the point of view of international law and morally unobjectionable, was rejected with the (?arrogance) typical of the U.S. Administration. The USSR refused to link the two issues. Later, with the disintegration of the USSR, this combat unit as well as all the troops of that multinational state stationed abroad fell under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, whose government agreed with our country's government to hold negotiations about the issue of the brigade.

Now that the USSR has disappeared, our realistic view is that the existence of this military unit on our national territory now makes no sense, and that its previous functions and the positions it held can be fully taken on and defended by the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] and the Cuban people. Under these circumstances, there no longer exists any possibility or reason for linking it with a withdrawal from the Yankee naval base at Guantanamo.

The current negotiations took place in a cordial climate of full respect for the sovereignty of both countries, and through a realistic analysis of the desires and interests of both parties, agreements have been reached about the conditions and terms under which we will proceed to implement the withdrawal from Cuba of this contingent.

The repatriation of the Soviet military personnel and their families will be done in stages and conclude in the first half of 1993, according to the Cuban Government note about the official talks held between Cuba and Russia about the independent motorized infantry brigade. The Russian Government delegation was headed by Ambassador for Special Missions Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Ustinov, and Cuba was represented by Division General Julio Casas Regueiro, a member of the Politburo and the first vice minister of the FAR.

Ustinov News Conference

FL1609180192 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] [Announcer] After the Cuban Government issued an official note on the result of the talks with the Russian delegation, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Ustinov, an ambassador for special affairs at the Russian Foreign Ministry, gave a news conference this morning for Cuban and foreign reporters accredited in Cuba. Reporter Rolando Almirante has the details:

[Almirante] Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Ustinov, the ambassador for special affairs of the Russian Foreign Ministry, informed the press of the terms under which the withdrawal of the troops of the military brigade which has remained in Cuba under Russian jurisdiction would be made.

[Begin Ustinov recording in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish] The parties agreed in particular to ensure favorable conditions for the timely transfer to their country of the troops, their families, and their personal (?belongings). [end recording]

[Almirante] In his remarks to the press, the Russian diplomat commented on the climate in which the talks had taken place.

[Begin Ustinov recording in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish] It is true that the talks have been very constructive, in a spirit of work. Of course, we have had to work a lot. However, no issue has been left without a solution, within the framework of the topic under discussion. [end recording]

[Almirante] To questions by several reporters there about whether the talks concerned anything about the halting of the construction work on the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant or the continued presence of U.S. troops at the Guantanamo Naval Base, the Russian special envoy noted that the discussions concerned only the presence of the so-called Study Center No. 12.

Cuba Willing To Sign Nonproliferation Treaty

FL1709013892 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Today, Cuba reiterated its willingness to sign the treaty prohibiting nuclear arms in Latin America, once other countries in the region sign it. Andre Garcia de la Cruz, executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission [CEA], while speaking at the first session of the International Atomic Energy Organization Governors Council, stated that Cuba has accepted the proposed changes to the document, which were approved recently in Mexico.

Garcia de la Cruz also said that amendments to the treaty from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, as well as modifications later suggested by Mexico, do not present difficulties for Cuba and are therefore acceptable. Remember that in October 1992, the Fourth Communist Party of Cuba Congress approved a resolution on foreign policies that expresses the country's willingness to assume the obligations of the Tlatelolco Treaty with regard to Latin American unity, when Latin America unanimously accepts them.

Personnel Chief on General Military Service

FL1609203292

[Editorial Report] Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish at 0105 GMT on 16 September carries live its "Open Agenda" program on general military service. The program begins with a recorded video report on the Cuban military service program. Program host Antonio Resillez then introduces his guest, Colonel Jorge Romero Alonso, who is the head of the Directorate of Organization and Personnel of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar]. Resillez asks Romero if the terms general military service and active military service can be used interchangeably. Romero says that the general military service is a concept that includes all types of military service. It thus includes active and reserve service. When speaking of active military service, this also includes those who voluntarily join the service, and the forms of service established by law.

Romero notes that according to Law No. 1255 of 1973, a young man must register at age 16. He can be called to serve any time between 17 and 28 years old, but the Minfar has a policy of calling young people only up to age 23, because after that age they have more complicated family and economic situations. Reserve service is for those up to age 50. They remain in the first order of the reserves until they are 35, in the second order from 36 to 45, and in the third order from 46 to 50.

Since November 1963, when the first law covering military service, Law No. 1129, was issued, more than 1.5 million Cubans have served in the military. This includes the 100,000 youths who voluntarily participated in internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia. Romero also notes the importance to the country's defense of service in the militia.

Since the victory of the Revolution, the improvement in education has made changes in recruiting policies necessary. The Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] now recruit students when they finish their preuniversity or polytechnical education, in order not to interrupt their studies. Those going on to university serve for one year before continuing their studies. Others serve for two years, and may then go to a military preuniversity school. Young people who are already in the work force can have their recruitment delayed by one year while someone is trained to replace them on the job. Those who are the main economic provider for their household start their service once the social security system has resolved the problem of supporting their family. The law had established that military service was for three years, but the minister of the FAR has decided on two years as the maximum length of service.

Romero states that as part of the rectification process, the Minfar has taken measures to improve recruitment and personnel policy. The most important change has been that in the past the call-up was done through messages in the media. Now the process is done locally through the social organizations of each municipality or province. This gives the youth four months to resolve any problems, especially medical ones, so that he is ready when he is called to service. The young person's attitudes and abilities are also analyzed. Romero adds that they try to place the youths according to their abilities or trades. Eighty-eight percent are called to serve in units close to their homes. Those who had jobs before serving can go back to those jobs, and their service becomes part of their work history.

Resillez comments that most foreigners are impressed by the active participation of Cuban women in the military. Romero notes that women have always carried out an important role in the country. Women may serve voluntarily, and occupy all kinds of positions in the FAR; there are even units solely for women.

In answer to a question, Romero states that young men are called to serve in the Ministry of the Interior under the same policies as in the FAR. The Youth Labor Army [EJT] follows slightly different policies based on the location of the particular EJT unit. For example, the EJT units participating in the Turquino Plan and the coffee harvest are mostly made up of youths from the mountain areas, and earn good wages while they are working. The FAR makes sure that the material and spiritual needs of the youth are met while they are serving. They receive training and awards for their outstanding work. When they complete their service, they are offered various benefits so they can continue their education.

Concerning his personal experience, Romero says that he has been in the military for more than 32 years. Romero adds that Cubans "must prepare ourselves arduously to defend ourselves against the constant threats of imperialism, especially at this time when our own nationality, the Revolution, and the achievements of the Revolution are at stake. For this purpose, our country also prepares the contingents of the reserves. Everyone knows the strength and human potential of our reserves. I could also say that military service is an additional element in the country's educational and training system. It prepares and forges the new generation of youths who will have in their hands the country's leadership and production in the future."

The 41-minute program ends with an excerpt from a speech by FAR Minister Raul Castro: "The ideologists of imperialism have said freely on several occasions, in public and in private, that their hope lies in the disappearance of the historical generation, and that the new

generations will kneel down and will not up hold their flags. That is the way they think. In addition, some cynical people say that they will be able to swallow us up without firing a single bullet. They think that way because they do not know our youth. They do not know of their firmness, courage, and ideological strength. They do not want to realize that today's youth, raised by the Revolution, the party, and Fidel, are unyielding and incorruptible, and will never disappoint the nation's hopes."

Almeida Bosque Returns From Indonesia

FL1509175592 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has returned to Cuba after heading our country's delegation to the 10th summit of the Nonaligned Movement which was recently held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Official Evaluates Cooperation With UNDP

PA1609153092 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Report by Barbara Bethancourt]

[Text] In statements to Radio Havana Cuba, Raul Taladrid, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, evaluated the opportunities being opened up for the island by the UN Development Program [UNDP] and the visit that currently is being paid by Mr. Fernando Zumbado, the UNDP deputy administrator and regional director for Latin America.

[Begin Taladrid recording] The visit being paid by the UNDP regional director is very important for the Cuban Government. This is his first official visit. The purpose of his visit, as he has stated, is to learn how the UNDP programs are being implemented in Cuba. A five-year program recently was approved and the plans are already being implemented. The programs are aimed at contributing to the priorities established by the Cuban Government precisely for the special period. An emphasis is going to be placed in the areas that can contribute to increasing the country's exports and foreign exchange.

This program is very much linked to our technological and scientific development in the various branches such as minerals, the feeding of animals, the feeding of pigs, the development of the shrimp industry, and other programs such as silicon, the exploitation of Cuban mines, as well as the exploitation of nonmetallic minerals with experimental plants.

It is a program that is concentrated in 12 projects. It is not a program that is dispersed. These programs are all linked to priorities established by the government for the special period. We hope Zumbado's visit can allow us to explore new financial sources. He mentioned the funds that have been allocated for the environment. I believe very important cooperation links can be established in the area of environment, especially with the use of alternate sources of energy. I am talking about the use of bio-gas such as methane as an alternate source of energy in agriculture, for example.

These programs may be implemented in the areas of the environment, management, and market studies, which are very important for us now because we are trying to diversify our exports and it is very important to have their support. [end recording]

Raul Taladrid, vice president of the state committee for economic cooperation, also evaluated the current state of relations with the UNDP.

[Begin Taladrid recording] I believe this is a time of change in both the United Nations and Cuba and in their way of carrying out their work. I believe both Cuba, under its special period conditions, and the UNDP under the new conditions, under the new priorities its administrative council has agreed to implement, have been able to efficiently readjust their resources and programs to the new conditions. For example, the UNDP is paying more importance to the areas of management and marketing. We can also take advantage and we are also taking advantage of these resources because as you know, we are adopting the policy of diversifying our markets and our exports.

We are seeking new ways to receive international cooperation. The new priorities being established by the UNDP adjust quite well to our needs and we are not forced to abandon the fundamental part of our program, which is based on scientific-technological development. You know this has been one of the development priorities of the Cuban Revolution. Had we not invested in the country's scientific-technological development, we would not have the opportunties we have now to overcome our difficulties. [end recording]

Havana Municipal First Secretaries Selected

FL1509150792 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] In accordance with the consistent application of the principles governing cadre policy, the executive bureau of the Havana City provincial committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] has resolved to propose to the municipal committees that the comrades holding the posts of first secretary be released from their duties. As a result of a meticulous and in-depth analysis, Comrade Eduardo Tejera Martinez has been chosen as PCC first secretary for Plaza de la Revolucion Municipality. Tejera had held the same post in San Miguel del Padron Municipality, where he had obtained good results.

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Comrade Armando Ignac
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Miguel del Padron Muni
secretary, Comrade Jorge
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Other necessary cadre tr
municipal PCC committees in Havana City Province, and which have been published in today's edition of GRANMA, are in Arroyo Naranjo, where Nestor Castellon Casteleiro, who had been a member of the bureau for ideological and organizational activities, was chosen [as first secretary]; and in Marianao, where Comrade Caridad Lopez Cantillo, who had been a member of the municipal bureau for five years, was chosen [as first secretary].

In the case of the comrades who were relieved of their posts, their respective plenums recognized their dedication, exemplarity, and the results of their work. They will now work in priority sectors of our economy.

Workers Enjoy Recreation Despite Hard Times

PA1609041592 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 92

[Miguel Cabrera commentary]

[Text] Some people, especially those who believe imperialist propaganda, think that we workers cannot enjoy any recreational activities due to the present shortages. Those beliefs, of course, are directly related to the negative campaign against international tourism on the island. However, the people still enjoy recreational activities. A recent report states that as of August 31, more than 1.5 million workers visited the recreational sites their unions have to offer, not to mention those who go out on their own. Hotel Tropicana Cabaret, and social circles that used to island's rich, stand as pr Cubans cannot go where

Over 7,000 local workers the favorite spot of foreign months of this year. The 3,800 came in free of cha many statistics, let us ju people have visited recr

transfer was that of Comrade Jose
first secretary for Rocerro Munic
he same post previously in Habana
and good results.

Comrade Municipality, was chosen
secretary for Habana Del Este Munic
been a member of the bureau for
ideological and organizational activities, has
experience in union work and

Municipality, was chosen [as first
secretary for Arroyo Naranjo Municipality,

apartment-hotels and beach houses free of charge. In an effort to prevent antisocial individuals or people who do not deserve to enjoy these offers from coming, the workers unions select their most outstanding workers, who often visit the recreation centers without having to spend a penny.

ANPP President Meets Chinese Union Delegation

FL1609013092 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Juan Escalona Reguera, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] of Cuba, met today with Ni Zhifu, head of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The Chinese union delegation was given a detailed explanation of the creation of the new Constitution after the triumph of the Revolution and the changes it is undergoing in the face of the transformation of present-day Cuban society. Juan Escalona gave details of the process under way on the new electoral law bill, which will be approved in October.

For his part, Ni Zhifu explained that the Chinese law of laws establishes socialism as a system and that all power belongs to the people. He said that in the past 10 years the Chinese National People's Congress has established 102 new laws and some 20 amendments. At the end of the meeting, the representative of Chinese workers was presented with an ANPP medal as a souvenir of his visit.

This morning, the Chinese delegation visited the Claudio Arguelles Bicycle Factory. The Chinese representatives were accompanied by O'Eval Guardia, principal engineer of the factory, who explained the characteristics of the factory. Ni Zhifu expressed admiration for the spirit of Cuban workers in overcoming difficulties.

UJC National Bureau Discusses Membership

[illegible]

[Text] A meeting of the national bureau and the [illegible] Communist Youth Union [UJC] was held [illegible] Comrade Roberto Robaina is [illegible] Central Committee Secretariat is [illegible] a certain tendency [illegible] membership in the organization and what is expected of the UJC. Encouraging results were analyzed. An organization that more than [illegible] will sooner or later be

left without members. Although this is not the case with the UJC, which currently has more than 500,000 members, collective reflection is required, because it is contradictory that at a time when the UJC has greater militating capability, it is growing less.

In this regard, there was quite a bit of discussion about the large number of base-level committees which are not admitting new members, the many centers where young people work but that do not have base-level organizations, and the central role of instructors and other UJC cadres in guiding and seeing to growth.

Commentary Views Chemical Industry Possibilities

PA1509133592 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Amalia Sanmartin commentary]

[Text] Several countries are exploring the possibility of investing in various areas of the Cuban chemical industry, whose development has become evident in the last three decades as a result of the bilateral agreements signed with the former USSR and the other countries of the now defunct CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance].

Undoubtedly, Cuba has sustained a serious economic blow after losing its main commercial [words indistinct]. This contributed to making even worse the crisis that has been evident all these years thanks to the economic blockade imposed by the United States.

Despite this, the attractions of the Caribbean island, the largest of the Antilles, go beyond the sun, its beaches, and its wonderful people.

It is a place of undeniable commercial attraction, not as a [illegible], but with a tremendous potential. The [illegible] with European investors who aspire to be exempted from the U.S. blockade accordingly visit Cuba in the pursuit of beginning negotiations that will lead to bilateral trade.

From textiles, tobacco, plastics, paints, and chemicals required by industry for fighting plagues and herbicides—without forgetting medications, fibers, and cosmetics—Cuba is capable of offering a great industrial capacity as well as efficient personnel. The Cuban chemical industry has 30,000 workers and experts—over 900 of them are university graduates—capable of participating in cooperative productions or other modalities of economic association with foreign capital.

Officials from the Cuban chemical industry also show immediate possibilities of doing business in producing paints, fertilizers, plastics, and resins. There will be possibilities. The chemical industry also presents new possibilities with other foreign partners, for example, [illegible] with which Cuba has signed [illegible] agreements. Among [illegible] are those [illegible] Cuba, [illegible] a [illegible] industry, [illegible] is one [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] Cuba, because what is [illegible] is not [illegible] members but processes of quality that will ensure that all those who deserve to be are members of the UJC.

The U.S. blockade and the crisis in the former socialist world has had an impact on Cuba. Nonetheless, the island continues to be a commercial field with excellent possibilities for all who want to work and cooperate with the people of this Caribbean country, who have given more than enough evidence of their tenacity and of being capable of getting ahead even in the worst circumstances.

Cayman Islands

Michael Gore Sworn In as New Governor

FL1509154792 Bridgetown CANA in English 1509 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] George Town, Cayman Islands, Sept 15, CANA—Michael Gore, formerly the British high commissioner for the Bahamas, has been sworn in as the new governor of the Cayman Islands. Gore, 56, replaces Alan J. Scott who was governor for five years before retiring from public service on August 31.

Although holding a largely ceremonial post, the governor does have a seat on the powerful eight-member executive council which makes the major government decisions for the British territory. Gore will also be head of the civil service and involved in foreign affairs. Gore assumes his new position at a time when the territory is preparing for a November general election that will elect legislators to form a new government.

Haiti

Six-Member OAS Team Arrives in Port-au-Prince

[illegible]

[illegible] a six-member OAS team has arrived in Port-au-Prince in a week-long mission to try to help the country's political stalemate. The team is part of an 18-member OAS civilian mission that will try to discourage violence, promote human rights, and help distribute humanitarian aid.

Army, Journalists Hold Debate on Repression

FL1609183092 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 2300 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Five high-ranking Army officers and five journalists held a debate on repression. Through its representative, the Army attempted to define its actual position in relation to Lafontant. Officers of military organizations in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, the commander of the Dessalines battalion, the commander of the Presidential Guard, the commander of the Casernes Dessalines, and the commander of the Port-au-Prince Police, all of them, were present at the debate. The journalists, for their part, were Jean-Claude Bajeux, president of the Haitian Human Rights Organization; Jean Dominique, director of Radio Haiti Inter; Gabriel Widmaier, correspondent of Agence France-Presse; Jean-Claude Bajeux, president of the Haitian Human Rights Organization; and Pierre Clitandre, correspondent of Radio Metropole. The five officers invited the other participants to give their views on society and the role to assume (s responsibilities to reconstruct the Haitian nation. We will talk further about this debate in our next newscasts.

Deputy Misbranders Journalist at Parliament

FL1509182992 Port-au-Prince Radio Tropic FM in French 1600 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Journalist Winchel Voltaire, general manager of the weekly LE ROULEAU, was roughed up yesterday afternoon at the closing session of parliament by Deputy Antoinier Cherval. Voltaire told us that he got into trouble with Deputy Cherval who reproached him for being a journalist in the pay of Lavalas partisans.

Deputy Protests Beatings in Marchand-Dessalines

FL1509212092 Port-au-Prince Tele-Haiti in French 1030 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] According to Deputy Serge Jean-Louis, repression is assuming immoderate proportions in the Marchand-Dessalines commune. According to the deputy, citizens of this region were beaten only because of the style of their hair and clothing, at the order of the commander of the Marchand-Dessalines subdistrict. Serge Jean-Louis, National Front for Change and Democracy deputy representing Marchand-Dessalines district, gives details:

[Begin recording] After the 16 December and 20 January elections, it was clearly agreed that there would be no more beatings or repression. The 30 September coup, which [words indistinct], we think that the people living in Marchand-Dessalines are facing an exceptional situation. Previously, when repression was practiced in Marchand-Dessalines, the [words indistinct] [words indistinct] Port-au-Prince. [words indistinct] [words indistinct] [words indistinct]

Costa Rica

Public Works Minister Announces Resignation

[redacted]

[redacted] announced [redacted] that he will resign [redacted] Monday, 21 September. [redacted] Minister Rodrigo Madrigal will resign [redacted] Wednesday, 16 September, [redacted] the country's independence. [redacted] Madrigal [redacted] the president [redacted] Monday [redacted] his resignation [redacted] Madrigal [redacted] the president [redacted] the resignation [redacted] Madrigal [redacted] the president [redacted] Madrigal [redacted] the president [redacted] Madrigal [redacted] the president

This morning's protest by the people focused its efforts against the government because of the VAT and increases in prices for transportation, electricity, water, gasoline, and other items. Some slogans asked: "What Does VAT Mean?" The people responded: "It Is Impossible To Live With ARENA."

All those participating carried banners and signs with cartoons making fun of President Cristiani for his promises to halt inflation. Other posters bore references to the political trio of ARENA, the PNC [National Conciliation Party], and the MAC [Authentic Christian Movement] as those responsible for the economic crisis and its impact on the people.

The people's demonstration ended at the Civic Square around noon while the leaders of the march had already arrived at about 1000.

Further on Villalobos Comment on Cease-Fire

PY1609135792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Sep (EFE)—Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador, today voiced his desire for the extension of cease-fire deadline in his country.

The FMLN leader today participated at the University in Brasilia of a seminar "Against All Segregation" in which French First Lady Danielle Mitterrand, president of the "Foundation France-Libertes", participated.

Villalobos told EFE that he is generally satisfied with the pacification process in El Salvador, although he said he would like the "timetable to be reviewed."

This issue will be discussed on 16 September by the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN during a meeting to assess the peace agreements reached in New York through UN intermediaries.

The agreements, implemented last February, call for a cease-fire by 31 October 1992. So far, however, only 20 percent of the rebel troops have been demobilized.

Asked about his electoral aspirations for the presidential elections scheduled for March 1994, Villalobos did not dismiss the possibility although he pointed out that his main concern is to fulfill the agreement with the current Salvadoran Government.

Villalobos met in Brazil with opposition leaders Orestes Quercia, president of the centrist Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), with Luiz Inacio "Lula" da Silva, chairman of the Workers Party.

On 16 September, Villalobos will be received by Senate President Mauro Benevides and Chamber of Deputies President Ibsen Pinheiros, and will meet with leaders of various political parties.

After being feted in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Villalobos will travel next week to Santiago, Chile, where he will meet with Chilean Government and political leaders.

* Attitudes Toward Economy, Parties Surveyed

92CA0200A San Salvador EL SALVADOR PROCESO in Spanish 12 Aug 92 pp 2-3

[Unsigned article: "Positive Impact of the Accords and Difficult Economic Situation"]

[Text] Between 30 May and 13 June, the UCA's [Central American University] Public Opinion Institute conducted a national poll, focusing on Salvadorans' assessments of the process of implementing the accords and on their political evaluations. The poll was taken on the national level, with proportional representation in the 14 departments. The sample consisted of 1,415 interviews, which were conducted by going from door to door.

More than 75 percent think that El Salvador's main problems are the economic crisis and the high cost of living (48.6 percent) and unemployment (28 percent). Only 19.1 percent consider the main problem to be crime, in contrast with the image projected by the news media. However, when asked to identify, from a list, the two problems of greatest concern, 52.7 percent cited crime, while 47.8 percent mentioned the prices of things. The fact that 55.9 percent indicated the power shortage is explained by the poll's having been taken in the middle of the energy crisis.

When asked whether the economic situation has improved, has remained the same, or has worsened, 46.2 percent claim that it has worsened, and 35.3 percent say that it has remained the same. Only 16.1 percent maintain that it has improved. Hence, the population views the situation quite differently from the way that it is depicted by the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] government, which considers it improved. It is noteworthy that nearly half those polled think that the situation has worsened. If we remember that they answered the questions based on their personal assessment, it shows us that the financial status of that proportion of individuals polled must have deteriorated.

When asked what prospects they observe for next year, 44.5 percent claim that the situation will continue to worsen, coinciding with the group stating that it has worsened. On the other hand, 14.6 percent say that everything will remain the same, and only 20.8 percent expect an improvement. Hence, among a considerable portion of the population, pessimism predominates regarding its own present socioeconomic situation and the immediate future.

Now then, in connection with the impact of the peace accords, the population's assessments are far more positive: 44.3 percent think that human rights have improved, while 32.4 percent claim that they remain the same, and 16.3 percent say that they have worsened.

This positive impact is not perceived in the same manner regarding the atmosphere of reconciliation, because 50.3 percent maintain that our status in this area is the same as it was a year ago, as opposed to 39.6 percent who think that there really is an atmosphere of reconciliation. Despite this, 46.5 percent believe that the peace accords are changing the country, and 23 percent think that only a few things are changing. Conversely, according to 27.7 percent, everything is still the same.

Moreover, 56.7 percent admit that their previous notion of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] has improved since the peace accords; whereas 24.6 percent say that it has not changed, and only 7 percent consider it worse. Nevertheless, when asked who showed the most moderation and flexibility in implementing the accords, 39.2 percent mentioned both sides alike; while 18.7 percent thought that the government had done more, and 13.2 percent attributed more to the FMLN.

The majority of the population (40.2 percent) regard the ONUSAL's [UN Observer Mission in El Salvador] verification work as average, in contrast to 33.9 percent, who consider it good. The population has the same opinion of the COPAZ [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] inspection: 39.4 percent think that its effort has been average, while 21.2 percent consider it good. Only 7.3 percent of those polled declared that both institutions had done poorly.

These assessments of the country's situation are consistent with the political evaluations. In fact, when asked whether the ARENA government heeds the opposition's suggestions and criticism, 31.2 percent respond affirmatively; whereas 28.7 percent claim that it has done so only a few times, and 26.9 percent do not think that the government heeds the opposition's claims. However, when asked whether the opposition's criticisms are sufficient, excessive, or too few, the opinion of those polled is broken down into three almost equal sectors (33.7, 29.3, and 29.8 percent, respectively). Despite this, the majority (60 percent) approve of that criticism.

According to public opinion, the ARENA party has the best capacity for governing the country (23.9 percent); followed next by the FMLN (9.5 percent), the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] (8.8 percent), Democratic Convergence [CD] (2.5 percent], and the PCN [National Conciliation Party] (2.4 percent). When asked which party has the most members prepared to govern, the preceding order is maintained, but the percentages increase (30.5, 12.4, 9.1, 3.1, and 1.6, respectively). The order of preferences is the same when the question is which party most defends the rights of persons such as the one polled (20.4, 16.3, 9.5, 4.2, and 1.6 percent, respectively). Nevertheless, the difference between ARENA and the FMLN is slighter.

In the view of the majority, the next president should be typified by honesty, followed by solicitude for and the ability to listen to the people, and the desire to help the poor. He should also be capable and democratic and create jobs. And, supposing that elections were held next Sunday, when asked what party they would vote for, 22.8 percent named ARENA; 10 percent, the FMLN; 10 percent, the PDC; 3 percent, Convergence; and 2.5 percent, the PCN.

In evaluating the ARENA government, the majority (54.1 percent) think that some sectors have benefited, whereas a third claim that the majority have been receiving benefits. When queried about the benefiting sectors, 70.2 percent indicate the wealthy, capitalists, and entrepreneurs, and 12 percent cite ARENA's friends and members. Hence, it is not surprising that 47.3 percent say that the Cristiani government should make drastic changes in the economic policy and that 31.7 percent claim that it should make some changes.

Whereas the majority of the population maintains that the social and economic situation is tending to worsen even more, peopley appear more positive about the impact of the peace accords. Perhaps this latter assessment, plus the capacity ascribed to ARENA, explain why that party continues to predominate in the population's political preferences. The political picture has changed substantially with the FMLN's presence. However, the latter does not, by itself, appear to have sufficient capacity to win any elections at the moment.

Honduras

Callejas Says FMLN Must Accept ICJ Decision

PA1609213592 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] San Pedro Sula—Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas said on 15 September that the Binational Commission for Humanitarian Affairs will immediately execute the agreements and specifically define the border between Honduras and El Salvador.

Callejas said that as of 16 September the Binational Commission will be in charge of all border affairs and of arranging documentation for Hondurans who wish to become Salvadorans or for Salvadorans who wish to acquire Honduran nationality because their property is now on the opposite side of the border defined by the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

Regarding the ICJ decision at The Hague, the president described it as fair and said it mostly favored Honduran interests because the nation's documents adhered more strictly to the law.

Regarding potential conflicts with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), Callejas said the Binational Commission will be responsible for talking with that group, because some of the territories they controlled belong to Honduras in accordance with the resolution handed down by the ICJ.

"We do not want to have problems with anyone, we want understanding; that is why we created a commission fully authorized to reach agreements. The FMLN, a Salvadoran guerrilla front, must accept the decision because it was issued by the highest court in the world. If they wish to remain in Honduran territory, there must be a way to resolve that problem, because in their complaints they indicated that they did not want to be Honduran citizens," the president said.

Discua Rules Out Conflict With El Salvador

PA1609223492 Tegucigalpa Telesistema Hondureno Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Interview with General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] General, what do you think should be done about the Farabundo Marti National Liberation [FMLN] guerrillas who are known to be in the formerly disputed areas?

[Discua] I believe that matter is being handled at the government level. The guerrillas will have to understand that, by virtue of an International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruling, Honduras will exercise sovereignty there. This sovereignty is not only exercised by means of troops, but also with plans regarding infrastructure, education, health, etc. I believe Honduras will exercise sovereignty there.

[Reporter] General, you probably heard a great deal of criticism and perceived the pessimism that was felt in some Honduran circles regarding the possible outcome of the ruling. What do you think of that criticism?

[Discua] I believe it was part of the uncertainty. We did not know what the ruling would be, so that was evidence of the concern of several people or various political sectors. It was to be expected. Fortunately, the ruling has been handed down, and now we have to accept it.

[Reporter] Do you believe there is the slightest possibility of a conflict with El Salvador over border lines?

[Discua] I definitely do not believe so. The opinion and the statements expressed by Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen. Ponce were clear to the effect that the ruling would be obeyed, and I do not believe we will return to a state of war at this junction. We are countries that need peace, calm, and well-being. I believe there must be a climate of peace for us to devote ourselves to economic affairs.

[Reporter] General, a message, please, regarding peace?

[Discua] We should be pleased with this ruling and not be pessimistic. We know we have economic problems. I believe that now, as we exercise sovereignty, and the Armed Forces—which support all the government's programs, as is mandated in the Constitution—will always support such programs. We have to hope that our compatriots who live on the border will realize that we have to move forward, and we have to exercise sovereignty by means of these programs.

[Reporter] A final comment, General, regarding the arrest of Mejia Garrigo, whose involvement in drug trafficking has apparently been confirmed.

[Discua] Yes, he is an officer who retired some 10 to 15 years ago. He has to be brought before the civil courts so that his innocence or guilt can be determined. Thus, the Armed Forces, or I, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will at no time interfere with the law. The appropriate courts will resolve the problem.

[Reporter] Both you and President Callejas have spoken of some fortunes linked to the country's narcotics problem. A deputy recently disclosed that a great deal of money obtained from drug trafficking is being laundered here. Do you agree with this statement?

[Discua] Where drug trafficking exists, there is always the money laundering problem. This usually occurs. Therefore, if there is drug trafficking and drugs are consumed in a country, there may logically also be money laundering.

Deputy Criticizes U.S. Ambassador's 'Meddling'

PA1709000892 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] San Pedro Sula— Deputy Gabriel Garcia Ardon has asked President Rafael Leonardo Callejas' administration to declare persona non grata U.S. Ambassador Cresencio Arcos.

Ardon, a National Congress deputy for the ruling National Party of Honduras [PNH], believes Ambassador Arcos should have left the country a long time ago, given his constant meddling in Honduras' internal affairs.

Garcia Ardon, who has maintained friendly relations with the U.S. diplomat for many years, also criticized the Honduran Government's lack of determination regarding Arcos' continuous statements against the Armed Forces and the Judicial Branch.

Garcia Ardon berated Ambassador Arcos for defending Cuban citizen Rafael Nodarse, who became a Honduran citizen and owns Channel 6. Garcia Ardon said Ambassador Arcos showed a lack of respect when he justified his visit to Mr. Nodarse, claiming he is a U.S. citizen, which is false because Nodarse has been a Honduran citizen for several years.

According to the PNH deputy, the U.S. ambassador may have lied to justify his solidarity with Nodarse because Nodarse has been blackmailing him since both worked organizing the Nicaraguan contras. "I think Nodarse knows something critical about the Nicaraguan contras and that is why the ambassador supports him," Garcia Ardon said. The PNH deputy said one must not forget

the Nicaraguan contras' activities were financed by the U.S. Government, using money from drug trafficking activities.

Arcos worked as public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Honduras between 1985 and 1986; President Ronald Reagan later appointed him director of the State Department's Office for Humanitarian Aid to Nicaragua.

"The U.S. Embassy has become an imperialist embassy with Arcos' presence. Arcos considers us nothing other than trustees of our own country. The man (Arcos) has made critical mistakes in this country and I cannot possibly understand how Arcos still has not been declared persona non grata by the Honduran authorities," Garcia Ardon said.

"Ambassador Arcos should have been expelled a long time ago. He meddled in political affairs; then he meddled in social issues; and he later picked on the Armed Forces. A country that calls itself dignified and free cannot possibly allow the things Cresencio is doing in Honduras," the PNH deputy said.

Garcia Ardon said he does not rule out the possibility the U.S. ambassador exerted his influence so that [PNH presidential candidate] Oswaldo Ramos Soto did not ratify him as candidate to the post of San Pedro Sula mayor, even after Ardon won in 10 polls paid by the PNH. "I do not rule out the possibility. Arcos is capable of this and other things," Garcia Ardon told a TIEMPO reporter.

Nicaragua

Chamorro To Visit United Nations, U.S. Cities

PA1709040592 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] President Violeta Chamorro left for the United States at noon on 16 September. She will present a report to and deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly.

Presidency Ministry officials were asked about the message the president will deliver and the report she will present to UN member countries but did not respond favorably to our questions.

Presidential Spokesman Danilo Lacayo said Chamorro will visit several parts of that country to the north, including New York, Pittsburgh, Denver, and other western cities.

Foreign Minister Dr. Ernesto Leal, Deputy Presidency Minister Dr. Jose Adan Guerra, Deputy Economy Minister Pablo Pereira, and Dr. Alejando Bolanos are accompanying Mrs. Chamorro.

Ortega on Chamorro's 'Repression,' Obando Talks

PA1709000092 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Sep 92 pp 1, 5

[Text] Former President Daniel Ortega has blamed President Violeta Chamorro for the police repression that led to people being wounded and arrested during a school parade on 14 September at the Rigoberto Lopez Perez National Stadium. He said this was a "Somozist" type act.

"This reminds us of Somozism; this is called Somozism," Ortega said, after meeting for nearly two hours with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. He showed newsmen a copy of BARRICADA with the pictures of those wounded by the police.

Although he asked that the police who "brutally" beat student Darwin Romero in the head be punished, Ortega recalled that President Chamorro said "she is the one who gives the orders" and she is, therefore, responsible for what happened.

The Sandinist leader said that what happened at the National Stadium reminds him of the repression by the Somozist guard at that same place in 1966, when during the opening of a baseball championship and in front of President Lorenzo Guerrero, a group of students were beaten and arrested for protesting.

Daniel Ortega feels Mrs. Chamorro should have allowed the students and crippled war veterans to parade with their protest signs because "she would have shown tolerance and democracy."

While Cardinal Obando, standing at the main door of the Managua Archbishopric, listened impassively, Ortega added: "I urge President Chamorro to think this over and refrain from using violence against the peaceful demonstrators, who were not carrying weapons or stones but only their protest banners."

Ortega said that in addition to the case of police repression at the stadium, he spoke with Obando about the disabled veterans, the mothers of martyrs, and the retired soldiers who have been on hunger strike for over 20 days in a hallway in the Managua Red Cross office.

They also discussed the charges stemming from the violent deaths of some 120 former Nicaraguan Resistance members since the end of the war two years ago. Ortega delivered to Obando a list of 211 Sandinist followers who were killed in violent circumstances in the same period of time.

The former president said he agreed with Obando on the need for the U.S. Government to unblock the assistance to Nicaragua that is being currently withheld, as long as "this assistance will favor the country's poor."

Obando pointed out that during the meeting Commander Ortega had told him that UN statistics say 56 percent of Nicaragua's economically active population is currently unemployed.

"That is why I insist," Obando said, "and let us hope the assistance will arrive, but that it be invested for the benefit of the poorest people."

Cardinal Obando said the funds coming from abroad should create sources of employment and achieve "an improvement in our hospitals, in education, and in housing."

On the subject of the withheld U.S. assistance, Commander Ortega reported that he has tried to telephone Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Assembly, to see how "we can all speak out in favor of the assistance and thus save Nicaraguans from further suffering."

Former President Ortega said he had called Cesar in Washington, but the legislative president had already left for Miami, from where he returned to Managua on 14 September.

Ortega said he is willing to talk with Vice President Virgilio Godoy "if we have the opportunity to do so."

The former president concluded by saying "the assistance is necessary and time has run out."

Panama

U.S. Ambassador Asked To Explain Remarks

PA1609161892 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Sep 92 pp 1, 35

[Report by Justino Gonzalez Jr.]

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has stated that recent remarks by U.S. Ambassador to Panama Deane Hinton could be described as meddling in the country's domestic affairs and it has summoned the diplomat to explain his comments.

The U.S. ambassador said on 14 September that he was disappointed with the way that Panama is carrying out the liberalization of its economy and its refusal to adopt a new labor law.

The ambassador's remarks upset political circles, especially the legislators of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party who accused the ambassador of violating national sovereignty.

Another of Hinton's remarks which has been criticized was his statement that he agrees with the practice of not immediately collecting taxes as long as they are paid eventually.

A Foreign Ministry bulletin quoted Hinton as stating that it was not his intention to meddle in the country's domestic affairs and that if his remarks gave that impression, it was due to the questions from the reporters which were not included in the press reports.

The bulletin added that the U.S. ambassador will provide to the Foreign Ministry the recording of his remarks which will provide greater clarification of the meaning and scope of his statements.

In a communique, Foreign Minister Julio Linares said he will not accept statements on the country's domestic affairs from any diplomat accredited in the country.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA1609185592 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Julio Linares stated on 16 September that U.S. Ambassador to Panama Deane Hinton will send the Panamanian Foreign Ministry a copy of his statements to the press, which will be evaluated by the Panamanian Government. After evaluating Hinton's statements, the Panamanian Government will issue a pronouncement.

The U.S. ambassador had made statements to the press voicing his discontent over the situation in Panama with the current administration.

[Begin recording] [Linares] It is true that—it is good that we discuss these things with the press—the special import permits have been used by foreign diplomatic missions. Whether the special import permits are legal or illegal will be determined by Panama and the Panamanians. I do not see why foreign ambassadors should be asked on this matter. We must not give way to this kind of situation.

[Unidentified reporter] Don't you believe that the ambassadors should refrain from answering this kind of question? Why should we be held responsible?

[Linares] We must not give way to this situation. If we defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity so much, I think that we must not allow this situation to happen.

[Reporter] I am a little concerned...

[Linares, interrupting] This means that in a specific case, an ambassador must refrain from answering questions. I think he must refrain from answering this kind of questions. However, I believe that we must also refrain from asking questions that pave the way for this situation.

Interoceanic Authority Bill Submitted to Assembly

PA1609025892 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Sep 92 p 1A

[By Irene Hernandez G.]

[Text] Mario Galindo, minister of finance and treasury, has presented the Legislative Assembly plenum with a bill creating the Interoceanic Region Authority (ARI) and adopting other measures concerning the reverted properties.

Galindo stated that the document has been studied by political party representatives and the Cabinet Council.

He explained that the bill establishes that the ARI will be governed by the board of directors, the functions of which will be set forth by the law.

Galindo added that the bill creates the post of ARI director, who will be appointed by the members of the board of directors themselves. That will keep the position from becoming politicized.

Galindo continued that the nine members who form the board of directors must be approved and ratified by the Legislative Assembly, which will guarantee the creation of this agency.

The document also establishes special mechanisms for the purchase of goods and services required by the commission, as well as the sale or transfer of reverted properties.

"I think, Messrs. legislators, that a very important task falls on your shoulders. That task is to make sure the reverted properties are promptly used in the best way possible and in accordance with the country's best interests," Galindo stressed.

The finance minister explained that it is not a matter of creating a commission that will be operate indefinitely, because it has a termination date, "except if the Assembly decides to extend its period of operation based on needs that may exist at a particular time."

According to Galindo, this bill can be complemented with another bill to administer the Panama Canal.

"I think that this Assembly has a responsibility and an historic opportunity that it must not waste. The specific (recommendation) I am making is that the legislators think about the appropriateness of this Assembly, not another, passing constitutional norms on the basic principles that will guide the national authority responsible for administering the Canal," the top official said.

Galindo stated that the Assembly's work on the ARI will convey a message from Panama to the entire world. The message is that "this branch of state is seriously and responsibly thinking about creating a corporation that will be isolated from political turmoil, because this is the most valuable asset of present and future generations."

Meanwhile, the ARI's main task will be to promote and administer the reverted properties in an autonomous manner, in keeping with the general plan and the respective partial plans to better utilize the properties. This task should be undertaken in coordination with other state agencies.

In addition, the ARI will promote and endorse the social and economic development of the interoceanic region to better utilize its resources, obtain the greatest benefit for the country, increase investments and production, and create jobs.

The document highlights that the state will give the ARI operating funds until its activities allow it to become self-supporting.

Another aspect highlighted by the bill is that "the state owns the reverted properties. The ARI will have the power to lease, sell, or grant concessions for the use of these properties, in keeping with the general plan."

Government Signs UNDP Cooperation Program

PA1609192992 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] The UN Development Program [UNDP] and the Panamanian Government on 16 September signed an agreement—which is financed by the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB]—to provide technical assistance for the program to reform state-owned companies such as the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification], Idaan [National Water and Sanitation Institute], the National Port Authority, and other IDB-funded agencies.

The agreement was signed by Delia Cardenas, minister of planning and economic policy, and UNDP representative Eduardo Nino Moreno in the presence of IDB representative Luis Sanchez Massi. The program to reform state-owned companies is one of the components of the Economy Modernization and Development Plan, which will strengthen the country to attract new private investments. In the end, this will create more jobs and improve public services.

In addition, this program will allow private investors to develop themselves within the framework of international competition. This agreement includes studies on the telecommunications sector and involves $12 million in assistance, which will be financed by the IDB through refundable and nonrefundable funds.

[Begin Cardenas recording] We will improve the efficiency, technology, and professionalism of these institutions, because the government has valuable workers. However, in some aspects, they were left behind and the methods were not updated.

Thanks to the implementation of these systems, we are confident we will be taking the right path. [end recording]

Argentina

Menem on Brazil's Collor, Capture of Guzman

PY1509185392 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1247 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA)—President Carlos Menem prefers not to give an opinion on the crisis that is being experienced by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello, but he hopes Brazil "can overcome this situation with the complete exercise of democracy and its Constitution."

"If there was a commotion in Latin America with what happened in Haiti, Peru, and Venezuela, then you can imagine what would happen if there is a non-institutional outcome in Brazil," Menem remarked to a Buenos Aires newspaper.

He said that he was convinced that Brazil "will resolve its current situation institutionally."

"I do not want to give an opinion on the situation of President Collor so as not to interfere in internal affairs, but I have confidence in Brazilian institutions," the chief of state said.

Regarding Mercosur [Common Market of the South], he said that "there are difficulties in the different economic situations."

Menem also termed the beheading of the Shining Path terrorist group as a "resounding success," and he stressed that "this will alleviate the internal situation in Peru."

The Argentine president criticized his Peruvian colleague Alberto Fujimori for having suppressed Congress in his country, and he said that due to international pressure "he is obliged to take measures for a quick return to the constitutional system."

Regarding possible Shining Path action in Argentina, Menem said that "we have investigated, but have not found any proof."

He said: "We have discovered political actions within the law that have been carried out by the All for the Fatherland Movement, which moves opinion groups, asking for the release of the La Tablada terrorists."

Foreign Minister on Possible Ambassador to UN

PY1709021092 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA)—Foreign Minister Guido di Tella this afternoon minimized the possibility of designating Argentine Ambassador to Brazil Jose Manuel de la Sota as new Argentine representative to the United Nations because, although this designation "is not impossible, it would be like dressing one saint and undressing another."

Di Tella added that the dismissed ambassador to the United Nations, Jorge Vazquez, will remain in his post for another 45 days, in compliance with the provisions of the law on Argentine foreign service.

In a news conference, Di Tella also confirmed that Vazquez was dismissed "as an act of discipline" ordered by President Carlos Menem because of his remarks criticizing Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo.

Di Tella added that Vazquez's remarks were "incompatible with the national government policy." He added that "no official can criticize another, especially outside the country."

"If anyone has to criticize, he has two options, either to talk privately with the president, or to resign first, and then criticize," he said.

* Alfonsin Officially Launches Modeso

92SM0590A Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Aug 92 p 6

[Article: "Alfonsin Lifts Off in Campaign Style"—first paragraph is CLARIN introduction]

[Text] Yesterday, Raul Alfonsin launched his Movement for Social Democracy [Modeso], a new faction that aspires to revitalizing its internal force and attracting leaders of other political sectors. Some 15,000 people were present at the closing session of the Alfonsinist assembly, which the former president himself had led since early in the day and which he closed 10 hours later with a sword-in-hand speech. In the course of the plenary session, prior to this grand finale, more than 70 speakers endorsed the Alfonsinist diagnosis of the economic situation, recalled the birth of Renewal and Change, and coincided in vying for the party's leadership next year. Yesterday, Alfonsin's two principal rivals within the UCR [Radical Civic Union] also led events. Fernando de la Rua reiterated his dual desire: to be presidential candidate and to see neither Alfonsin nor Angeloz become the leader of the party. And Angeloz accused the government of seeking to damage his reputation.

"We are now on our way, and let everyone know: Nothing will stop us!" With this battle cry, more in keeping with the 1983 campaign than with his present situation inside the UCR, Raul Alfonsin yesterday launched Modeso, his Movement for Social Democracy, defining this new faction as being, in his view, a point of convergence serving to bring together "progressive liberals, socialists, trade unionists, Peronists, intransigents, production sectors, and social movements."

About 15,000 leaders, activists, and sympathizers, who were assembled in the Autopista Center complex last night, welcomed Alfonsin's fiery 55-minute closing speech with enthusiasm. It was the hoped-for grand finale to a long day that started at 1000 with a meeting

led by Alfonsin himself and continued through more than 70 speeches by Alfonsinist leaders from the country's interior.

Not only the former president's concluding optimistic rallying call, but his message as a whole, brought to mind the speeches of his 1983 campaign when he started the march that brought him to the nation's presidency.

But circumstances are not the same, and neither is Alfonsin. In addition to having some makeup on his face, he is much thinner now than he was then. The public noticed the latter immediately, and interrupted him several times with shouts of "Have a go, Slim! Have a go, Slim!..."

Shortly before ascending the podium, Alfonsin became short of breath due to low blood pressure. Helped by his aides, he took a drink of water and a deep breath, then he stood and stepped up to the podium. Some attributed his momentary malaise to the rigors of the diet to which he has subjected himself.

Alfonsin stated that Modeso is "a difficult undertaking, a tough one to realize, but the only alternative" to the government's present plan and—alluding implicitly to Aldo Rico's "carapintada" ["painted face": a disparaging reference to the military] partisanship—to the "authoritarian message."

Raising the tone of his voice, he emphasized the role that, in his view, will be fulfilled by Modeso: "With all arrogance and humility I say, I do not need a movement: It is the UCR and the country that need a movement for social democracy."

Alfonsinist Alternative

Before Alfonsin's speech, the assembly approved a founding manifesto for the new faction that sets forth the need to "bring into being the alternative that the new movement represents for millions of Argentines who refuse to choose between efficiency and justice because they reject the dogma that it is being sought to impose upon them and because they do not believe that the laws of economics require forsaking the elderly, neglecting the sick, forgetting and ignoring the unemployed."

Opposing that attitude, the document terms the government's present approach "a philosophy of resignation that is being encouraged to serve the powerful and of apathy in order to ensure government by the selected few."

More than a thousand leaders from the country's interior took part in the assembly, which was devoid of dissenting voices: The speeches coincided in their entirety in qualifying the administration's conduct of policy with the two adjectives preferred by Alfonsin: "conservative" and "Thatcherian." Many of those speeches had a common factor: opposition to the Hielos Continentales [Antarctica] treaty with Chile, which is now up for ratification by Congress.

Notable among the motions introduced during the plenary, was that of former Deputy Marcelo Stubrin, who suggested amending the party's organic charter to allow "all kinds of alliances, associations, and brotherly pacts" with South America's political parties that "believe in a transformation plan in spite of their countries' leaders and that agree with the view that the ridiculous race of some leaders to serve the powerful of the realm makes no sense."

But above all, there were, in the speeches of the leaders from the country's interior, touching recollections of the birth of the Renewal and Change Movement 20 years ago. Their evocation was directed to the sector from which the polemic emanated on Ricardo Balbin's leadership some 10 years before its coming to power.

Participation and Applause

Representatives of virtually every Alfonsinist sector were present, headed by the event's organizers, like Leopoldo Moreau, along with other leaders of the new faction and early pioneer Alfonsinists, as well as those of the years before his presidency: Juan Pablo Baylac, Raul Alconada Sempe, Adolfo Gass, Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, Carlos Becerra, Facundo Suarez Lastra, Gabriela Gonzalez Gass, Juan Carlos Farizano, Rodolfo Terragno, Lucio Prado, and Alejandro Armendariz, among others.

"Orthodox Alfonsinists" asked the media sarcastically if they had seen the "Ateneo del Centenario columns" and those of Fredy Storani. There were no columns representing these "critical Alfonsinist" sectors, although several of Ateneo's leaders did attend, headed by Jesus Rodriguez. And Storani sent a letter. (see box)

Former Minister of Economy Juan Vital Sourrouille received an immediate round of applause upon entering the complex accompanied by another former ministry head, former Secretary of the Treasury Mario Brodersohn. In the afternoon, deliberations were interrupted when the assembly members noticed the surprise arrival of Mercedes Sosa and Victor Heredia.

Alfonsin criticized the policy of the Justicialist government, although at no time did he mention Carlos Menem. He remarked, however, that "stability must be carefully nurtured" but "not this kind of stability , which can be sustained only by selling even one's grandmother's jewels."

He also called for reflection on the part of his coreligionists and asked them not to be frightened by the fact that "we talk so much of social democracy." Although not mentioned by name, the target of this remark was clearly Eduardo Angeloz. Alfonsin added that "those who may think this way do not know our struggle and our history."

[Box, p 6]:

With Beret in Place

Federico Storani, a leading figure in the "critical Alfonsinist" sector, sent a suggestive letter to Raul Alfonsin, in which he said that his internal column—the Corriente de Opinion [Opinion Faction]—"will continue working in favor of the ideas that we share and that are at the base of a social democracy." And to remove all doubts that he was informed, he acknowledged that "in support of these ideas, many friends in the CON [expansion not given] will definitely participate in the assembly and the founding act of Modeso." Since the letter made no reference to "Convergencia Radical" [Radical Convergence], which ties him to the Juan Manuel Casella sector in the Province of Buenos Aires, many "orthodox Alfonsinists" were unsparing in their ironic comments.

The most enthusiastically applauded expressions of support, during the lengthy assembly, were those of Juan Carlos Pugliese, who was unable to attend because of his wife's illness, and Cesar "Chacho" Jaroslavsky, who continues to be hospitalized.

Alfonsin was the first to arrive at Autopista Center. Well-known for his punctuality, he arrived at 1000 sharp. He was dressed in the sportswear in which he is depicted in one poster, but he had added a light blue tie to his denim shirt. A half-hour later, when the number of arriving leaders had reached some 400, the former president opened the assembly and began his introductions of all the speakers. From that point on, and with only brief respites, he continued this task until past 1900, at which point he withdrew to a private area to review the main points of the speech he would be improvising.

During the speeches of more than 50 leaders, each of whom had been allocated five minutes of speaking time, an unending procession of persons—mostly women and children, but also youths and elderly persons—formed around the stage to greet and embrace the former president.

Among the nonmembers of the party who have joined Modeso, Alfonsin made an exception. Introducing the next speaker, he requested a round of applause for him as a member of "progressive liberalism." He was referring to ex-Manriquista Ariel Dulevich Uzal, who in a complimentary gesture toward the former president disclosed that he had left his party, Federal Convergence, to join the UCR.

A column of some 200 militants from Santa Fe y Rosario, led by Luis "Changui" Caceres, was the first to arrive for Alfonsin's speech and took places in front of the podium. The temperamental Caceres, in his message, stated that "in this First World country, Galician jokes are forbidden, at least since what occurred with Aerolineas."

Economist Aldo Ferrer, a nonmenber of the party, was one of the first to take the microphone during the morning session. His dictum had a decided impact among the UCR members: "There cannot be economic democracy if there is no social democracy."

* Armed Forces' New Role, Experiences Analyzed

* Croatian Experience

92SM0589A Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Aug 92 pp 1-5

[Report by Oscar Raul Cardoso: "A New Army?"]

[Text] The experience is absolutely atypical for Argentine Army personnel serving in Croatia as part of the UN peacekeeping forces. Facing fire fueled by hatred resulting in the slaughter of Serbs and Croats, they have the task of winning the peace rather than a war. CLARIN's special correspondent visited the zone to observe Argentine soldiers sharing the experience with Canadians, Jordanians, and Nepalese. At the front, the CLARIN correspondent talked at length with the head of the Army, General Martin Balza, who was touring the area with President Menem. As well as being an investigation into past and present military conduct, the report is also a reflection on the tools that will be used to build a new Army.

Zagreb, Croatia—The two Ford Falcons that the BEA (Argentine Army Battalion) brought with it to Croatia are not exactly like those that earned the automobile a dismal reputation in its native country a few decades ago. The cars are white rather than olive green and the owner's initials, UN, are painted in large, dark blue letters on the sides.

None of the nearly 100,000 inhabitants (no precise figure has been available since the months of killing and emigration caused by the war) still in the UNPA (United Nations Protection Area) located some 130 km from this capital seems to imagine any reason for staying away from the vehicles used by the Argentines to get around their jurisdiction.

On the contrary, whether they be Fords or Peugeots, armed jeeps or personnel-carrier TAM's (medium Argentine tanks) with the gun removed, the vehicles are immediately converted into mobile customer complaint offices. It is to them that the people go in search of any authority that might be able to preserve or restore the precarious order that the UN Blue Helmets have managed to establish in a 1,200-square-km region located on the Croatian border with Bosnia-Hercegovina, another besieged republic that emerged from what remains of the sovereignty of formerly socialist Yugoslavia.

It is an effort that for the past three months has involved Argentines serving alongside Canadian, Nepalese, and Jordanian soldiers, but they seem to be the first to be more fortunate in their task. "Our men enjoyed a better reception from the people than other forces did, and we also have the lowest number of cease-fire violations," reported General Carlos Maria Zavala, commanding

officer of the area, who is not from the BEA (Argbat, Argentine Battalion, in UN jargon), which is headed by Colonel Luis Lagos.

Actually, for the 900 men of the BEA, things are going well in a somewhat paradoxical mission: It greatly (sometimes excessively) resembles the routine of combat, but the goal is to avoid any fighting. "I will not say it was easy to adapt because, in the beginning, I was just not convinced by the purpose, but I will now admit that our presence has indeed made a difference," Captain Guillermo Machado confessed.

"I was trained to kill. This business about soldiers deployed for the purpose of avoiding war seems foreign to everything I knew," he added sincerely. Nor is Machado's case (he will spend one more tour in the zone) an isolated one. Many of his colleagues, those already here and those assigned to relieve his men in October, once viewed the Argentine Government's decision to send a unit to Croatia with a certain amount of suspicion.

Behind the decision to turn the Armed Forces into one more foreign policy tool, many military officers perceived something like a continuation of what many view as a way to conceal the government's inability to assign them a real role in the Argentine social structure and provide them with the means they need to play it.

Indeed, the problem, which dates from the return to democracy in 1984 and even the military's historic distortion of it as a legacy of their institutional irruption in 1976, will not be solved in Croatia. But here in the BEA, the Argentine Blue Helmets are involved in an experiment destined to have a considerable impact on their military culture and change their outlook. Phrases repeated over and over, like "military reorganization" and "new Argentine Army"—the latter coined by the protagonists of the *carapintada* [rightist military] phenomenon that emerged in 1987—are heard here also, but nearly always devoid of their conflict-ridden connotations.

Openly "Punk"

In the course of two days of visits to company bases and UNPA check points, one spent with a group led by President Carlos Menem, and dozens of interviews with BEA officers and enlisted men that provided the basis for this report, this correspondent discovered varying interpretations of the phenomenon, but not one denied its transforming capacity.

Changes made in military training programs and the importance attributed to them since 1984 are beginning to bear fruit. For example, Major Osvaldo Tosco arrived at his current base at Grubisno Polje with two postgraduate degrees in his field. And yet, even this military venture into the academic-civilian realm did not prepare him for getting along with young Canadian officers, who shave their heads, leaving initials carved at the nape of the neck, a remnant of the punk rock era, and wear earrings with their uniforms!

"They are good officers, and we have no problem with them," Tosco said of the two Canadians in his command. However, the major's effort to avoid exaggerating the contrast does not conceal the fact that for an army like Argentina's, still tied to regulations long abandoned by other armed forces, such exposure to other military cultures is an experience whose effects are difficult to measure, particularly if the government makes good on its intention to take part in more of these multilateral security commitments.

There are many such differences, too many to pass over. Since the BEA has been sent to Croatia, only one noncommissioned officer has been disciplined for drunkenness (he was quickly sent back home to Argentina), but the Argentines find that things for which they are routinely punished go virtually unnoticed in Canbat (Canadian Battalion), where off-duty soldiers consume enormous quantities of beer daily!

For this very reason, Minister of Defense Erman Gonzalez and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Martin Balza have both served notice on members of the BEA staff that there are certain privileges that Argentines will simply never enjoy. Missions such as that of the BEA could last decades, and some 900 soldiers will be assigned here (and then in Cambodia) every six months. Once the dike of military provincialism has broken, it is difficult to predict what habits the men might insist on assimilating!

No one is stubbornly rejecting freedom. Naturally, within the framework of the BEA, the historic rigidity of relations between the Argentine Army's officers and noncommissioned officers is undergoing a rapid transformation, at least here. During a dinner to which this reporter was invited at the Alpha Company base camp in Grdevad on Tuesday, most of the features of a system once condemned as an imitation of India's castes had disappeared. Officers and subordinates shared tables and jokes with an informality difficult to associate with military life.

Whatever the case, the UNPA has not been any picnic for the BEA, nor does it show any signs of becoming one in the future. The Argentines have faced fire and could again at any time. When ordered to proceed to areas of Bosnia-Hercegovina where Serbs who were driven out of this country by Croatian hostility have taken refuge, they must do so in armored personnel carriers, and every tree poses a threat.

Killing

The cruelty of the Balkans is frequently striking, as is the soldiers' toughness. A little more than a week ago, the Blue Helmets discovered a Serb in the UNPA who had lived in the area. He had been crucified while still alive by unidentified attackers, who had to have been Croats.

Patrols and convoys file by nearly daily to a cemetery improvised in homage to a Croatian family attacked by Serbian guerrillas and murdered in cold blood as they

prayed. According to the locals' version of the tragedy, which all claim to be true, the killers decapitated their victims and used the heads as soccer balls.

Upon rediscovering the infinite banality of war and, above all, its senselessness, the Argentine Blue Helmets are also learning terms such as "minority rights," now incorporated into their professional language as keys to the success of their mission.

The Argentines have earned a certain tolerance, if not actual sympathy, among the people, which is almost equally true of both sides involved in the fight. At any one of the checkpoints manned by the BEA, one may see a noncommissioned officer trying to master basic Serbo-Croatian and ready to debate the origins of an ethnic conflict rooted in the sixth century. Such an effort is indispensable here if one is to understand a war with a no-man's-land that has extended to the marriage bed!

Parts of the world once so distant that they were virtually unknown are entering the minds of Argentines and the impact is overwhelming. "Who could have told me a week ago that I would become an expert on Croatia?" one officer wondered aloud and to this reporter as he gave a detailed explanation as to how to proceed from one point that was impossible to pronounce to another whose name is equally difficult to get one's tongue and teeth around!

Equally implicit in this fate is the possibility of glory, which holds so much power in military culture. Last May, when the task of demilitarizing the region had only begun, Sergeant Irazusta earned a French citation for "courage and dignity" when he drove his truck to its destination under mortar and sniper fire.

Both noncommissioned officers and their superiors show every visitor the carefully framed certificate hanging on one side of a field tent. In such gestures it is difficult not to see the nonverbalized conviction of the men that prestige with their peers from other parts of the world, eroded by the defeat in the Falkland Islands, is very close to being regained, perhaps in distant Croatia, perhaps in Cambodia, or everywhere at once.

Venice Without You

The personal aspect of members of the BEA has changed as much as the professional outlook. The BLUE LINE, a specialized publication for members of the protective force, circulates among Argentines as widely as it does among forces of other nationalities, containing tourist ads for cities such as Vienna, Venice, and Salzburg.

During his visit, Gen. Martin Balza urged his subordinates—in groups and individually—to take advantage of their proximity to places in the world they had never before even dreamed of seeing. He did so all the more emphatically when someone who was homesick would suggest using his two-week leave (granted for every six months of duty with the Blue Helmets) to return to Argentina.

Here, many Argentines learned for the first time that a regular Nepalese soldier is not only not a Gurka, but that the former practically scorn the latter because of their status as virtual British mercenaries. Even Falkland Island veterans have begun to buy or resort to trading in order to acquire the Nepalese knives once of such notorious fame in Argentina.

This interaction occurs at all levels. Zavala's two adjutants in zone administration are Nepalese and Jordanian. This combination has led Argentines to discuss the virtues of Dutch communications equipment and the superiority of French field rations (including duck a l'orange) over Italian fare, which is inevitably pasta.

With all of these factors contributing to one's amazement, the men cannot view themselves as a panacea for the unresolved dilemma of relations between the military and civilians in Argentina. It remains to be seen what the reaction of public opinion will be if the BEA suffers casualties as a result of its assignment in the zone of conflict. The only tragedy so far occurred when a truck overturned, killing its two noncommissioned officers and injuring others. The false rumor that it had been blown up by a mine greatly worried Balza, Zavala, and other officials.

Such a risk is not to be ruled out, now or in the future, if the conflict worsens, as suggested in recent days by the possibility of an alliance between Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia and the sending of armored units from the former Yugoslav Federal Army from Dalmatia to Sarajevo. No one is certain of the validity of such rumors, but fighting has obviously intensified in the Bosnian capital over the past few hours.

The political element involved in such missions is another question mark. Support roused by the idea of demilitarizing a zone and generating the conditions for peace could turn into domestic opposition if it becomes a matter of committing Argentine lives and property to the task of guaranteeing a continuous supply of cheap oil to Western industrialized economies, as critics of the recent war in the Persian Gulf maintain.

Whatever the case, the only solution to date seems to be to assimilate, from any experience in particular and that of the BEA in Croatia in particular, a modernity which in Argentina is apparently recognized by the military and civilians alike.

* Balza's Views

92SM0589B Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Aug 92 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Army Chief of Staff General Martin Balza by Oscar Raul Cardoso in Croatia, 28 July: "We Are on Our Way Back From the Malvinas"]

[Text] On Tuesday morning, the 28th, Army Chief of Staff General Martin Balza had his breakfast, put away his maps showing troop deployments, and urged his

aide-de-camp to make sure that none of the notes taken on dozens of pieces of paper during as many conversations with officers and noncommissioned officers of the Argentine Blue Helmets would be left behind in his room at the Hotel Esplanade. At the same time, he explained to CLARIN that the army that he had just reviewed here was the very one that was making its way back from an unfortunate past, particularly the frustration of the Falkland Islands.

The notes contained everything from individual requests for an extension of the mission, which is six months, to calculations of how to spend less on a satellite dish that would enable the troops to watch Argentine television.

Balza and his superior officer, Defense Minister Erman Gonzalez, whom he later accompanied to Vienna, were clearly in a mood to grant all requests whenever possible. After all, they were some of the most visible results of the "change in cultural guidelines" about which Balza is so enthusiastic. Many of those asking to be included in the limited list of 50 men who would remain in the UN Protection Area (UNPA) had frowned five months ago when they received the order to get ready to go to Croatia. As for the satellite dish, it was the direct effect of the Argentines' exposure to the habits of the British and Canadians here, who have their own.

The effort to satisfy the requests seemed worthwhile, and Balza explained it this way:

[Cardoso] From the special perspective of Argentina's current experience in Croatia, how would you define that oft-repeated but poorly defined notion of the "reorganization of the Army"?

[Balza] I always tell my officers that the concept of reorganization is far-reaching. In particular, it includes an entire transformation of cultural guidelines. The need for a change in cultural guidelines has already been internalized, even though it is clear that this change presumes maintaining the essence of traditional values that always characterized...that were always supposed to characterize the Argentine soldier.

[Cardoso] You speak of changing and preserving at the same time, something that is not easy. Others prefer to speak of a new army.

[Balza] Actually, we are not talking about a new army; we have the same army we always did. We are made up of men, we have been nourished by society, and this is no truism, as you can see by looking at our officers and noncommissioned officers. We change at the same speed that society does and go along with the structural transformations of the society to which we belong.

The world changes. We can speak of a new world order or the new world disorder, whichever you prefer. But change is always the central factor. This reality also involves continental change; it could not be otherwise. Reality shows us that in our region, with the exception of Cuba and Haiti and the special case of Peru, the common choice has been democracy. Argentina did not escape this, nor did its Army, which is why I speak about a change in cultural guidelines.

It goes much further than dissolving a unit or moving it from one place to another. These are necessary instrumental actions, cosmetic changes, but what is substantive is the structural change that we have made in the Army's system of training.

It also resides in the new system of promotions that will reward merit and excellence with guidelines different from those we have followed so far. It is a system that does not guarantee first place on the promotion roster throughout one's entire military career based solely on ranking first in military school. One can continue at the top if one maintains that place in the annual evaluation, but achieving first place when one is a teenager no longer is a guarantee of keeping it for 35 years.

[Cardoso] How will the change in cultural guidelines be manifested?

[Balza] The change in cultural guidelines is manifested in the opening. This contingent has no draftees, only officers, noncommissioned officers, and professional soldiers, as you saw at lunch yesterday (a common barbecue hosted by Argentina Tuesday in the Protection Zone). There is nothing wrong with an officer getting up and serving a piece of meat to a noncom with whom he shares the work—here almost on a war footing—and his table. This did not used to happen, but now, just because we share does not mean that anyone forgets his rank or what this means in terms of respect.

Our mission is dictated by the government, this one and the preceding administration, and it is of a deterrent nature. It is not a question of having the tools to make war, but rather, to prevent it. Argentina has no offensive attitude, but it does retain a defensive attitude because we cannot speak of unilateral disarmament. Nor is this totally new. Argentina's peaceful attitude has been a constant in international law. However, we do outline the fundamental mission because otherwise, the Army would become something other than an armed force.

[Cardoso] But it must do something more than just execute a mission.

[Balza] We speak of other secondary missions. One has to do with national emergencies, which is something very serious in our country. The Army should participate actively in such emergencies, which presumes having a suitable organization and equipment to respond immediately because the people's needs cannot wait.

[Cardoso] In this changing world to which you refer, the problem seems to be one of selecting the right missions, those that you still view as being of a military nature. Others see the Army as part of a kind of hemispheric police force in the fight against drug trafficking.

[Balza] In this business of drug trafficking, one must define things accurately. We carry out orders, and this is

a sign of the change in cultural guidelines. The subordination of the military instrument to the government is a value internalized in our cadres. I do not wish to speak of the past because we have no control whatsoever over the past.

With this new phenomenon of drug trafficking, the Armed Forces have been given a mission. Such missions—and it is worthwhile to take note of this—are assigned by the person with authority to do so; they are not self-imposed. However, in this case it is limited to logistical support for security forces.

How is it carried out? The Army has a specific deployment and material and human means. We supply transport, mainly by air, radar, quarters. In other words, the Army makes means available to security forces, but does not participate in an executive capacity.

[Cardoso] What about participation in multilateral peace forces?

[Balza] That is the third type of secondary missions that I mentioned to you. It has a background dating from 1967, when the Argentine Army sent observers to areas of conflict under the United Nations. I personally spent nearly a year on the Sinai Peninsula, between the Six Day and Yom Kippur Wars. It was a very interesting experience.

I think it was at that time that the change began for us. The officer, the observer, did everything there. He loaded and unloaded transports. At that time, on those missions, we had 25 observers, in Cambodia, Iran, Kuwait, the Middle East, the Western Sahara, and Angola. Here we have only a few observers.

At the Staff Conference in November, we said we were not satisfied with participation as observers. We wanted active participation with organic corps. That is what is happening now. We accomplished it in 45 days, moving 900 men, 1,500 tons of equipment, and 5,000 cubic meters of supplies over 12,000 km.

[Cardoso] It is a military mission, but different, because there is actually no enemy.

[Balza] It is true that we are facing no enemy. These are different positions. We must preserve the peace, security, and minority rights. It is a different experience, and it is also on another scale because the observer business did not transcend the official framework. Some 70 percent of the men here are noncoms, which represents a fundamental change.

At the present time, we have some 1,550 men abroad, because we also have an exchange with Italy, involving small contingents of 60 men, and the United States. Our noncommissioned officer now leaves the country and comes into contact with other social, economic, political, and cultural situations. He therefore learns to appreciate his country anew and says, "I do not want to see a repeat any of the bad things that happened."

[Cardoso] Can you recall any other operation conducted by the Army between the war in the Falkland Islands and the present that has had a better press than this?

[Balza] No, you are right. None has had the impact that this one has.

[Cardoso] You constantly refer to the need to be more open to the world. It seems to me that there are two possible ways of opening up to the world, as the Argentine Army has shown. The first, which has a negative impact, was the Malvinas and the other is the operation in Croatia. Is it possible to establish a relationship between the two, in addition to the fact that the other was a war and this one is an operation aimed at preserving peace?

[Balza] The current operation is an exceptional experience because every man sees his army and his country from the outside. He measures them by daily comparisons brought about by sharing life with other armies, as the members of this contingent have, with Canadians, Jordanians, and Nepalese. That is when he discovers what is good about his Army and what must be changed to make it better.

Here I refer to the Falkland Islands because it is an issue that affects me personally. At the time, it caused a great deal of suffering, among other things, because of the the reception given in 1982 by the people responsible for greeting the veterans. They did not do it properly, because the defeated men returning had fought as the result of a decision in which they played no part. The veteran deserved respect and I think the people were willing to give it.

In order to conceal the consequences of the decision, they were met at night and prohibited from speaking. In any periodical, only initials could be given, never complete names. The soldiers were blamed for the defeat when in all actuality, the defeat was the responsibility of those in power and, in the final analysis, of the country.

That is why the change is so important, and that is why it is vital for our personnel to be fully integrated into the change. It will never be the product of the effort of a single general or single chief of staff because the more people in on it, the more certainty we will have that we will not revert to past errors. This would enable society to feel proud of its armed forces—and I think it should—but it is also true that in order for such pride to be possible, the armed forces must play their role.

You have seen our personnel here, the respect they have earned among the local people. You have seen that there are no discipline problems, which is true, because they have regained respect through their compliance with laws and regulations. We can no longer be expected to obey immoral orders.

[Cardoso] You describe the work of this contingent as a return from an unfortunate past.

[Balza] Yes, it is an army on its way back. The one you saw here is an army returning from the Malvinas.

Brazil

Attorney General Gives 'Opinion' to Supreme Court

PY1609183192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] Brasilia—Attorney General Aristides Junqueira has given his opinion on the injunction against the voting system and the procedural norms that the Chamber of Deputies established for studying the request for presidential impeachment. He favors the open voting system and the opportunity for the president to present his defense in 10 Congressional sessions. Government supporters want a secret voting system and have objected to the procedural norms established by the Chamber. The attorney general also rejected the annulment of the request for impeachment submitted through the Chamber of Deputies. The opinion of the attorney general, which is described in 30 pages—most of them outlining the controversy and explaining the validity of laws subsequent to the 1988 Constitution—was delivered to the Federal Supreme Court (STF) shortly before close of business.

After referring to the majority of laws and regulations on the subject, the document categorically states: "Consequently, there is no doubt that the nominal voting system, which is referred to in Article 23 of Law No. 1079, which was enforced in 1950, is the open individual voting system, which is the opposite of the secret voting system or the scrutiny system." As for the 10-session term for the president's defense, as established by a preliminary STF order, the attorney general upholds the analogy that was used for that purpose. He notes that the procedural norms established by Article 217 of the Internal Regulations of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as the voting system provided for by Article 188, do not apply to this case, contrary to what was demanded in the injunction requested by the government.

The document states: "The section of the court injunction that deals with the annulment of the defense period applies." It adds: "Yet the request for observance of the procedural norms provided for in Article 217 of the Internal Regulations, which deals with the authorization of a common criminal trial—and in Paragraph 2 of Article 288, which deals with voting systems with secret scrutiny—does not apply."

In other words, if the STF follows Junqueira's opinion, it will reverse one of the main victories that government legal adviser Gilmar Mendes was expecting to accomplish, that is, to submit Collor's written defense during the last session, asking for statements by witnesses and for new proceedings and steps to produce tangible evidence, seeking to delay even further the process and stop the vote before the municipal elections.

Junqueira's document adds: "In view of the above, the attorney general supports the partial granting of the court injunction and the enforcement of the preliminary STF order." He concludes by saying that Articles 9, 10, and 12 of Law No. 1079—which define malfeasance by the president—are in force, contrary to what is stated in the injunction. Consequently, Collor can be prosecuted under the terms of such articles. This position opposes one of the government's maneuvers alleging that those Articles were annulled by the parliamentary amendment of 1961.

Government Injunction Against Vote Reviewed

PY1609143792 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] The government's injunction against the rules on the vote over a request for President Fernando Collor's impeachment in the Chamber of Deputies will be voted on 22 September.

This information was supplied by Federal Supreme Court [STF] President Sidney Sanches who met with Chamber of Deputies President Ibsen Pinheiro on 14 September.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Betty Veloso from Rio de Janeiro] STF President Sidney Sanches met on 14 September with Chamber of Deputies President Ibsen Pinheiro who formally reported the withdrawal of an appeal by government leaders against the rules of voting on the impeachment.

Having received this document, the STF president reported that Justice Ilmar Galvao, who is the handling the injunction, already has all the information required to pass judgment. Sanches added that judgment will be passed with impartiality and authority.

[Sanches] The role of the judges is to be [word indistinct], impartial through their political, economic, social, moral, and even religious background.

[Veloso] Following the meeting, Deputy Ibsen Pinheiro stressed that all rulings handed down by the STF will be observed by the Chamber of Deputies. [end recording]

The STF ruling on the procedure to vote on the request for impeachment of the president of the Republic will thus be respected by the Chamber of Deputies. This guarantee was given by Chamber of Deputies President Ibsen Pinheiro after meeting with STF President Sidney Sanches. Deputy Ibsen Pinheiro recalled that a court ruling will not be questioned, it will be observed.

On 21 September the president of the Republic will suggest that proceedings be started to explain the evidence used by the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] investigating PC [Paulo Cesar Farias] and that this should be included in Senator Amir Lando's report. This information was released by Presidential Legal Counsel Gilmar Ferreira Mendes who believes Amir Lando's report is inconsistent with the testimonies of various witnesses.

Chile

Pinochet on Aylwin, Military Role, U.S.

PY1709024492 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Sep 92 pp D1, D2, D3

["Exclusive" interview with Army Commander in Chief General Augusto Pinochet by Raquel Correa at the Armed Forces Building "in September" for the America Group of Dailies, which includes EL MERCURIO of Santiago, LA NACION of Buenos Aires, EL TIEMPO of Bogota, EL COMERCIO of Quito, EL COMERCIO of Lima, EL NORTE of Mexico City, and EL PAIS of Montevideo]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Correa] In my opinion, you still give orders in Chile as a result of the Army's great power.

[Pinochet] The one who gives orders in Chile is the president of the Republic. Who else could it be? The ministers? The one who gives orders in a country is the president of the Republic, and I have told him this several times: Mr. President, while you are in office, you can count on my respect, consideration, and my military support as a soldier.

[Correa] Some months ago, President Aylwin said that he had gotten used to governing while you were the Army commander in chief.

[Pinochet] Why wouldn't he get used to it, if I have never given him any difficulty?

[Correa] Have you become used to being Army commander in chief while Aylwin is the president of the Republic? Because you also were president of the Republic, things become a little more complicated.

[Pinochet] Look, things would become complicated if I were ambitious. As I am not—because I am, above all, a patriot—I am very interested in seeing him succeed. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Another example of the difficulties created by you was the famous confinement to barracks, or the so-called "combined exercises." At the time, you said it was something common. Why haven't there been other similar exercises?

[Pinochet] There have been no more combined exercises because the first ones created alarm, and if there had been others, people would have become alarmed again.

[Correa] There also have been serious problems regarding the weapons exported to Croatia.

[Pinochet] First, weapons exports are a problem of the Army Ordnance, Famae, and the Army Materiel Industry does not depend on me. These weapons belonged to the Army and were earmarked to be sold.

[Correa] In packages with the Military Hospital's logo?

[Pinochet] This is not the Army's problem. If tomorrow I buy a suit in downtown Santiago and add to it a tag saying "London and Company," does that mean that this suit is a London suit? [passage omitted]

[Correa] How would you classify your relations with the government?

[Pinochet] Normal.

[Correa] What do you mean by normal?

[Pinochet] The normal relations between a governing official and a subordinate. However, I am an administrative subordinate, because the president is not a five star general in the Armed Forces. He is the head of state, the highest authority in the country. If war is declared, he becomes the air, ground, and sea forces commander. Some become confused: They believe the country's defense is in the hands of the Armed Forces. No, gentlemen. It is everyone's duty to defend the country: To defend its economic front, its Interior Ministry front, its Foreign Ministry front, and its military front. (He bangs on the desk.)

[Correa] How would you classify your relations with the defense minister?

[Pinochet] Well...the defense minister....

[Correa] Can't you tolerate seeing him?

[Pinochet] I have never said that. [passage omitted]

[Correa] You admitted that there has been no economic or social chaos in Chile. Aren't you concerned about what could occur?

[Pinochet] It will all depend on who will take office.

[Correa] What will happen if it is a socialist candidate?

[Pinochet] The Armed Forces comply strictly with the terms of the Constitution, and the Constitution does not forbid socialists from becoming president.

[Correa] How would you classify the situation of the right?

[Pinochet] The right is more united, but not 100 percent. I believe that after the presidential pre-candidates are chosen, there will be more affinity. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Do you believe that at the current stage Chile should have an intelligence service such as the DINA [National Intelligence Directorate] and the CNI [National Intelligence Center]?

[Pinochet] A national intelligence service? No. Why should there be one? The Army has its own intelligence service for whatever it may deem necessary, but this service does not meddle in others' business. It does not meddle in politics.

[Correa] Doesn't it follow people, watch people?

[Pinochet] Absolutely not. The DINE [Army Intelligence Directorate] protects the Army and, consequently, protects me, but it does not meddle in other sorts of business.

[Correa] It already has done just that.

[Pinochet] When?

[Correa] The DINE has been involved in spying operations in Chile.

[Pinochet] No, madam. This is a masterly move in which they are experts. They set up a trap for an NCO. One of the NCO's former informants told the NCO that he needed a big favor from the NCO: To get him a job. The NCO answered: "Bring me your resume." As they were friends and the NCO could not meet him where he was, the NCO told him: "I will wait for you at the square this afternoon." They met at the square, where they were photographed. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Going back to the issue of the active-service officers who possibly are involved in human rights violations as mentioned by "Romo" [former intelligence agent about to be expelled from Brazil at Aylwin's request].

[Pinochet] When there are such problems, the intelligence chiefs listen to all of them, but no one is a friend of "Romo."

[Correa] My question is whether these officers will count on your moral support, as in the case of General Contreras, who is charged with being involved in the murder of Letelier.

[Pinochet] I morally support those who fought in the 1973 revolution. This is one of the reasons why I am here as the Army commander in chief.

[Correa] To continue to defend your people?

[Pinochet] I will continue to defend my people within the framework of the law.

[Correa] You, too, have been questioned by judges.

[Pinochet] I have been asked: "Have you witnessed this and that?" How can I remember if I have?

[Correa] Wouldn't it be logical to dismiss the officers in active service who may be involved in this sort of thing?

[Pinochet] No, for the simple reason that they are innocent until proven guilty. If I am a loyal chief, I must be loyal to my people.

[Correa] Even to those who have committed crimes?

[Pinochet] This will depend on the circumstances. To shoot someone who points a weapon at you is different from hiding behind a door and shooting at someone.

[Correa] But some of the people now missing did not carry weapons.

[Pinochet] In my opinion the missing persons issue should be overcome for the sake of the country. [Correa] You recently proposed the modernization of the Army. Is this proposal by any chance related to the revival of militarism in South America, specifically in Venezuela and Peru?

[Pinochet] No. It is related to what I think. I mentioned that in my lecture, why should I repeat it? There are two points: First, mankind's life span is increasing. Do you think it would be normal to retire 48 or 50-year-old officers? When they are at the height of their experience and capacity? In my opinion, this must be analyzed and checked, and its advantages and disadvantages examined. I believe the years of active service should be extended. Second, there used to be the so-called "mass fight." A 50,000-man army arrived at the battlefield and was faced by an 80,000-man army, which defeated it. But today it is different. Have you seen the desert operations? They deal entirely with mobility.

[Correa] Now it is said that the Air Force is the queen in the battles, not the infantry as before. You are a member of the infantry....

[Pinochet] You are asking me deceitful questions. In my opinion, the infantry continues to be the queen in the battles.

[Correa] General, what does the Army think of the government's defense policy?

[Pinochet] The defense policy is set already.

[Correa] Do you believe the same policy still is being used?

[Pinochet] I do not know whether they have changed it. These problems are related to another echelon.

[Correa] You are the Army commander in chief.

[Pinochet] Of course I am, and I have all the plans updated. I repeat, however, that a country's defense policy is not only for the Armed Forces. It is also related to health, education, the economy, and foreign affairs.

[Correa] Don't you think that the situation of the Army has deteriorated with respect to the Air Force and the Navy under the current administration? After the "Kennedy amendment" was lifted, one can see the planes flying and the ships...

[Pinochet] Ah—make no mistake: The Army has its own materiel. I do not want to purchase elements from the United States!

[Correa] Why not, if the United States is offering materiel at "sale" prices now that the cold war is over.

[Pinochet] (Speaking in a more gentle manner—he laughs ironically) I do not want to purchase materiel from the United States, because the Army has the

minimum it needs. After the Kennedy amendment was lifted the market expanded, and an Army cannot depend on a single supplier.

[Correa] Is the plan to update the Army your last great battle?

[Pinochet] It might be the final battle.

[Correa] Do you pretend that Chile's modernization and your plan to modernize the Army should be regarded as your legacy?

[Pinochet] I want to modernize my Army, because my Army should not move backward. The Army always is moving ahead; it owes very expensive materiel and it can not hand over an electronic element that costs million of dollars to a conscript.

[Correa] What does the "Roman peace" mean?

[Pinochet] An ancient saying states that when Rome speaks, the cause is over, that is, "Roma locuta, cause finita." For example, when a single power prevails in a house, and two brothers quarrel, the father stops it. The father rules the house, at least this was the custom in the past. When Rome ruled the world 2,000 years ago, any state could make a decision, and if Rome intervened, the problem was over.

[Correa] But Rome is no longer the matter in question. Is the United States the one which "speaks" now?

[Pinochet] No.

[Correa] Are the Chilean Armed Forces concerned about the U.S. policy in relation to Latin American armies?

[Pinochet] This is a matter that should be considered thoroughly, and not superficially.

[Correa] This does not clarify the concern. It is well known that you fear an abusive hegemony by the United States after the end of the polarity.

[Pinochet] All hegemonies are abusive.

[Correa] What do you think about the idea to turn Latin American armies into police guards or forces to fight drug trafficking and terrorism?

[Pinochet] Being policemen is not the role of the Armed Forces, irrespective of my respect for the police.

[Correa] Would you accept U.S. intervention if Chile faces the serious scourges of terrorism and drug trafficking, like Peru or Colombia?

[Pinochet] No! We have to solve our problems. Fortunately, drug trafficking only affects a small area of Chile.

[Correa] Do you plan to modernize the Army by reducing the expenses earmarked to personnel, which accounts for 90 percent of the budget, while a minimum amount is designated for operational expenses?

[Pinochet] Expenses have to be rescheduled. We can maintain the same personnel, but they must be well organized and receive professional training. The budget has to be rescheduled on the basis of reduced expenses for the time being.

[Correa] And this is why you want to maintain the compulsory military service?

[Pinochet] Compulsory military service must be maintained!

[Correa] The United States and Great Britain do not have compulsory military service.

[Pinochet] But this is not the case with France, Germany, and many other countries. Some countries do not require it, but have military or contract personnel, and in the event of a war they turn to our soldiers.

[Correa] Should the budget be increased for the Chilean Armed Forces?

[Pinochet] There is a ceiling established by the law, but it would be interesting to discuss the way to improve and not reduce it.

[Correa] Chile places fourth among Latin American countries regarding the highest defense expenses, after Cuba, Peru, and El Salvador in relation to gross domestic production.

[Pinochet] I did not know that.

[Correa] Do you consider it necessary to increase Chile's military strength, despite the peaceful situation in the continent, especially between Chile and neighboring countries?

[Pinochet] I am not referring to a possible increase in Chilean forces, but to the need to work with the forces necessary to dissuade those who seek to involve us in conflicts.

[Correa] Before leaving the government you ordered that the appointments, promotions, and retirements of Armed Forces and Carabineros personnel be made in keeping with "a proposal" by the commanders in chief.

[Pinochet] Yes.

[Correa] Would you go along with an agreement by the government to change this law and transfer this attribution to the president of the Republic, who will just report having heard the commanders?

[Pinochet] This is a problem I will discuss at the appropriate time. I understand that I have to go to Congress to defend my position. I fully agree with the speech delivered the previous day by the president of the Republic, who said that the Armed Forces make up an institution that serves the entire nation, and not parties or party leaders. Thus the president hinted that the Armed Forces should not be politicized.

[Correa] Could this attribution bestowed upon the president disrupt the institutional command line?

[Pinochet] I do not want to comment on this...it is subject to various things. We represent an institution with a hierarchy. I cannot overstep the echelon. In my opinion, what is important is that the Armed Forces should not be politicized! Such a system could lead some officers to compliment the authorities rather than devote themselves to their profession. Do you understand?

[Correa] The fact that a general like Parera did not ask the president of the Republic for authorization to start the parade, as is traditional, and that the president could not retire him is evidence that the chief of state has no power over the Armed Forces.

[Pinochet] No madam, you are wrong. Read Article 90 of the Constitution. I do not know whether that officer asked for authorization. He took a step forward and made the military salute, but he did not shout; nobody shouted to me either.

[Correa] Did you not know that this general would do that?

[Pinochet] How could I know such a thing? I believe that any president of the Republic—I am not referring to anyone in particular—who was affected by the attitude of an officer should summon the respective commander and tell him: Sir, Mr. So-and-so did such and such thing. The commander will investigate and sanction the person responsible.

[Correa] What do you think about the end of the irremovability of the commanders in chief?

[Pinochet] It is quite dangerous. The role of the commanders in chief of the National Security Council will be distorted immediately. They will lose their independence to voice their opinions, and consequently the Armed Forces will lose the constitutional power to guarantee the institutionality.

[Correa] Could a civilian member join the Security Council?

[Pinochet] That will weaken the performance of the National Security Council.

[Correa] How would you react if the president pardons those who made an attempt against your life?

[Pinochet] I would regret it if such a measure is adopted. Five members of my escort died in this incident.

[Correa] How will he celebrate the coup's anniversary? (Saying good-bye, happy and relaxed again, Pinochet said:)

[Pinochet] With a mass and with a gun salute to honor our dead men.

[Correa] For how long will you celebrate the 11 September coup?

[Pinochet] Until I die. [passage omitted]

Pinochet Says Army 'Sleeps Like a Lion'

PY1509193092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] General Augusto Pinochet has asserted that the Army remains indifferent to criticisms and defamation and that it sleeps like a lion.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Gentlemen, the Army fulfills its duty. The Army bravely endures pressure, it bravely endures defamation. The Army sleeps like a lion. [end recording]

Pinochet made this statement during a luncheon to celebrate the Glories of the Army. The luncheon was offered by the members of La Union Club to the members of the Army high command.

Former Navy commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Designated Senator Vicente Huerta, former CNI [National Intelligence Center] Director General Humberto Gordon, among others, attended the luncheon.

Following the protocol greetings of the members of the Army and La Union Club, Pinochet made a sudden impromptu speech.

Among other issues, he said he upholds reconciliation. He noted, however, that progress cannot be made in this direction if, on the other hand, one is being attacked.

Pinochet said that if he is talking about reconciliation he is not going to suddenly insult another person.

He also said that the great amount of lawsuits being filed against his subordinates does not contribute to reconciliation.

Commenting on the fact that Colonel Miguel Krassnoff failed to appear to testify before the specially appointed judge to hear the case of Chanfreau [high-ranking Movement of the Revolutionary Left leader who was arrested and disappeared under Pinochet's administration], Pinochet said she will have to wait. He noted that the judge was informed that the colonel was out of the country and then the military court took over the case generating a jurisdiction problem. This case will not be handed back to Judge Gloria Olivares until the jurisdiction problem has been resolved.

[Begin Pinochet recording] This case belongs to the military court, [words indistinct] a problem of jurisdiction. So until this problem is solved he will not appear to testify. The lady ...[applause], the lady will just have to wait. [laughter] [end recording]

Pinochet ended by stating that he has always respected the judicial branch.

Changing the subject, Pinochet asserted that his comments criticizing the German Army during a similar ceremony have been confirmed by German Army officers. [sentence as heard]

Comments Termed 'Inappropriate'

PY1509235092 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] The government has termed inopportune and inappropriate the comments by Army Commander General Augusto Pinochet at La Union Club.

The executive branch's stance was disclosed in Valparaiso by Minister Secretary General of Government Enrique Correa.

Correa had previously discussed this issue with President Patricio Aylwin. On behalf of President Aylwin, Correa answered the comments made by the Army commander.

[Begin Correa recording] The comments made yesterday by General Augusto Pinochet during a luncheon offered by the [word indistinct] are inopportune and inappropriate. These comments go beyond his powers. Comments by the Army commander that harm the authority of other state powers are inconsistent with the democratic experience of the country. [end recording]

Correa said that in a country which is living in peace and order, each and every person must stick to the corresponding institutional order.

The executive branch has thus reacted to the recent comments by Pinochet, who said that the Army bravely endures pressure and defamation, but that it sleeps like a lion.

Regarding the comment by Pinochet on the fact that Colonel Krassnoff failed to appear to testify [in the Chanfreau case], Correa said that it is up to the defense minister to make a decision in this regard.

Security Tries To Keep Pinochet Away From Press

PY1609133492 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Excerpts] The Army high command, headed by Army Commander in Chief General Pinochet today attended a lunch at Congress in Valparaiso. The lunch was hosted by the Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, in the company of 17 members of his high command arrived at Congress shortly after 1300 [1700 GMT]. He was surrounded by unusual security measures that sought to prevent him from being interviewed by the press. This follows the controversial comments he made at La Union Club yesterday. [passage omitted]

[Lieutenant General Jorge Lucar Figueroa], the Army deputy commander in chief thanked those present for their tribute and emphasized the importance of the epic achievements of 11 September 1973 [date of military coup that brought Pinochet to power]:

[Begin recording] September is the month when Chile began to tread the path to freedom and independence from all sorts of foreign domination. [end recording]

Gen. Pinochet left Congress after lunch without any comment. [passage omitted]

Measures Adopted To Prevent Shining Path Entry

PY1709011992 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Police forces on the Peruvian border have been placed on maximum alert. Control measures for people entering from neighboring countries as well as from the vast high plateau have been tightened in view of the alleged deployment of terrorists. These measures were implemented following the events in Peru, where Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman was arrested and a wave of terrorist attacks in various Peruvian towns have resulted in deaths, injuries, and material damage.

Carabineros and Investigative Police agents have tightened control measures for vehicles as well as people at the various check points. The high plateau also is being patrolled with all available means, be it vehicles, or mules and horses, which are used in the areas inaccessible to vehicles.

Arica Governor Luis Gutierrez Torres stated that a state of maximum alert has been decreed in view of the possible deployment of Peruvian terrorists. He also said that he is in permanent contact with the Chilean and Peruvian police forces, exchanging information and planning coordinated actions in view of the possible deployment of terrorists towards Chile.

It was reported in Tacna that a large number of armed guards can be seen near La Concordia line, and vehicles are patrolling constantly in view of the possible arrival of members of the Shining Path group, who may be moving toward the Peruvian border in an attempt to flee to a neighboring country.

EGPPL's Espinola Robles, 'Terrorists' Arrested

PY1609002892 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Report by correspondent Mario Contreras]

[Text] Jorge Espinola Robles, aka Comandante Emilio, is being held at the Investigative Police central station. Espinola Robles was arrested this afternoon by the Civil Police. Espinola Robles is head of the People's Guerrilla Army Free Fatherland, EGPPL, and allegedly masterminded the attack in which three Investigative Police members were killed on 10 September.

Espinola Robles Emilio was arrested at 1515 [1915 GMT] at Copernico Alley, located at Stop 11 in Santa Rosa, Muza Slum, in San Joaquin District. Personnel from the homicide and armed robbery investigative units raided the home of Espinola Robles' grandfather during an operation conducted by Police Inspector Sergio Mendel.

So far members of the Investigative Police stationed at the central station have refused to comment on Espinola Robles' arrest. Apparently, two other terrorists were arrested during the operation conducted this afternoon. It has been reported, however, that Espinola Robles had been acting under the name of Jorge Martinez Quesada. According to police sources Espinola Robles is responsible for the attack in which Carabineros Colonel Luis Fontaine was killed, for Christian Edwards' kidnapping, and for the murder of the three detectives on 10 September. The EGPPL is a faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Autonomous Front.

In an official communique Carabineros confirmed the arrest early this morning of two other members of the EGPPL. In the same communique the Carabineros regretted that news of the two EGPPL members' arrests had been leaked to the press.

Government Not To Change Position on Bolivia

PY1609143592 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 92

[By Daniela Araneda from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Edmundo Vargas has reported that the Chilean Government will not change its position regarding Bolivia. Vargas thus referred to comments made in La Paz by Bolivian Foreign Minister Ronald MacLean, who said that Bolivia will try a new strategy to obtain a sea outlet. Vargas said that conditions have not been set for the discussion of the issue:

[Begin recording] Relations with Bolivia regarding this issue presuppose circumstances and conditions that today the... [changes thought] in view of the tasks that this government is carrying out, tasks that, in our opinion, have been extraordinarily successful, as the people have recognized through the poll, but these circumstances have never arisen. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Vargas added that until now Bolivia has discussed this bilateral issue at the international forums. Bolivia was able to do this because at the time Chile did not take part in these forums or was in a difficult international situation. He said that this situation now has changed, adding that international forums are not the correct place to discuss strictly bilateral issues.

Vargas also asserted that there are no border problems with Bolivia and that Chile has been seeking fruitful and constructive relations with that country.

Colombia

'Top-Security' Prison Ready for Escobar, Others

PA1609200692 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] In Medellin, the country's military high command and Judicial Branch authorities are inspecting Itagui's new top-security prison to which the Ochoa Vasquez brothers will be transferred and where Pablo Escobar and his bodyguards will be incarcerated, if they surrender.

There is new information on the surrender of one of the criminals who escaped from prison with Pablo Escobar and who is now in the Itagui prison. Marcela Duran reports on this from Medellin.

[Duran] Early this morning Army and National Police units reinforced the security measures at Itagui Prison, where the Ochoa brothers, the five Escobar aides who stayed behind in Envigado prison, and Jorge Eduardo Avendano, the first man to surrender to justice following the escape from Catedral Prison, are confined.

Avendano, 37, surrendered on 15 September. He was confined in cell No. 7 in the prison's maximum security section.

Once inside the prison he underwent a thorough medical examination. Today he made his first statements to an official from the regional prosecutor's office. Avendano made no mention of any other person planning to surrender to the authorities in the future but here, in Aburra Valley, there is talk about the possibility of other Medellin Cartel members planning to surrender to justice.

Jairo Ospina, director of the maximum security section, says that everything is ready to admit Pablo Escobar and the rest of his men.

[Begin recording] [Ospina] Yes, the section is ready. We are ready for them.

[Duran] Are security conditions in this prison good?

[Ospina] Yes, the security measures in and out of the prison are good.

[Duran] Who are the guards? Are they soldiers, or policemen? What is the security makeup? How are the forces combined?

[Ospina] Inside the prison, the responsibility belongs to the General Directorate of Prisons; externally, the National Police have the first security cordon, and the Colombian Army has the second security cordon. [end recording]

This afternoon there will be a meeting inside the prison. The meeting will be attended by high-ranking Army and police officers and important officials from the General Attorney's Office and the Prosecutor's Office. They will examine the conditions of the new security section, whose first inmate will be Pablo Escobar, if he surrenders.

*** Murillo on Army Role in Escobar Escape**

92SM0588A Santa Fe de Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Aug 92 p 6A

[Interview with General Manuel Alberto Murillo Gonzalez, Commander of the Army, by Nelson Freddy Padilla C.; place and date not given]

[Text] Manuel Alberto Murillo Gonzalez has already reached the summit of the military profession: three suns and the command of the National Army. He feels fulfilled professionally, but he is shamed by Pablo Escobar's escape.

Prior to the events surrounding the La Catedral episode, he thought about retirement from the military, but now he would like to retire with the chief of the Medellin Cartel behind bars.

The senior officer spoke with EL ESPECTADOR and explained what happened during "those dark hours for the Army" that, he says, cannot soil 173 years of institutional sacrifice.

[Padilla] After reflecting on Escobar's escape, what do you have to say to public opinion, which has placed the entire Army on trial?

[Murillo] The events of La Catedral shamed honest citizens because they happened and because the persons responsible were men who betrayed their principles and will have to answer to the law. But the shame does not lessen the pride that comes with belonging to an institution that, in its great majority, has been doing its duty. Although this is a leap year, and therefore believed to be unlucky, almost each one of its days has been marked by success and sacrifice. Only eight dark hours appeared, which are a stain that we will try to remedy by increasing our efforts.

[Padilla] But, General, the military shortcomings that permitted the escape of 10 of the prisoners imply certain responsibilities that, so far, have only been partially punished. What comes next?

[Murillo] We immediately employed all of our methods of verification and investigation, and we discovered where the responsibility lay for the escape, itself. Responsibilities have also been determined at every level of command, and even the commander of the Army, at this moment, is the subject of an investigation by the nation's high courts. We will be watchful to ensure that it is the courts who will render the verdict.

[Padilla] What were the conclusions of the Army and the Armed Forces inspection reports?

[Murillo] Operationally, they confirmed that there were shortcomings at several levels. The proof is that a prisoner who was in the Army's custody, no longer is. The reports discovered who did their duty and who did not. I cannot say more, because these are internal documents that contain evidence. They now form part of the trial proceedings in the prosecutor's office.

[Padilla] The entire military command went to the prosecutor's office just this weekend to give depositions about Escobar's escape. What was the outcome of these declarations?

[Murillo] It was very positive because the military command is interested above all in clearing up certain facts that might cast a shadow on the institution. To go to the prosecutor and tell him everything we know is to cooperate with the competent authorities, so that they can determine whether there was wrongdoing. We declared there that we assume our full share of the responsibility.

[Padilla] Was it not the duty of the high command in Bogota to go to the prison to verify whether the 4th Brigade was properly carrying out the plans for the outer security of La Catedral?

[Murillo] The Army's inspection took place before the escape, and it conducted the necessary investigations, examining security and looking into several reports that had been received. These are the methods used by commands to ensure that standards are being met.

[Padilla] Did you discover and report any irregularities during those inspections?

[Murillo] Yes. We always conducted these inspections in a cooperative spirit, so that these installations would be very secure and serviceable. We had observed frequent irregularities, all of which were brought to the attention of the responsible authorities. The brigade commander informed me, and I, in turn, informed the Armed Forces command. In these cases, if one does not have the means and the ability to solve problems, they are taken to the next level in the chain of command.

[Padilla] You use the excuse that you were responsible for outer security and not for what was going on inside the prison?

[Murillo] No. For us, and I have said this to my men, there are no excuses. We cannot justify Pablo Escobar's escape.

[Padilla] Some senior officers who were declared untrustworthy claim that you and General Yanine gave the wrong orders on the day the prison was taken over. What is your view?

[Murillo] Everyone is free to say what he wants to in his own defense, but it is up to the investigators to determine what happened. For now, it is not for me to pass judgment.

[Padilla] How has the Army come out of this misfortune?

[Murillo] We are recovering our capacity, due to the explicit orders that the government recently issued. On Army Day, on Boyaca Bridge itself, the president told us that all Colombians are duty bound to help find the

fugitive. We were already convinced of it. We truly want to capture Pablo Escobar. It is a national objective and a matter of priority for the Army.

[Padilla] You have already risen to the peak of your career. As a military officer you have reached fulfillment. Have you thought about retirement?

[Murillo] Yes, I have thought about it, not because of the escape, but because I see that my retirement is near. This is a dynamic profession, and there will always be change. Furthermore, appointments are not for life. I reached the summit, and I see that the next step is to become a civilian. Ah, but yes, by that time I would want to have brought in Pablo Escobar in order to rest easy.

[Box, p 6A]

"Escobar Does Not Distract Us"

"The incidents involving Envigado have not damaged the Army's fight against guerrillas and crime in general. On the contrary, in spite of the scarcity of resources—there are soldiers with secondhand uniforms, we have achieved important results in this first semester. Subversion is not finished, but it is decimated and disorganized," Murillo Gonzalez said.

"I will cite a figure for you," he added. "The Saturday and Sunday following Army Day, which was 7 August, were celebrated by working and inflicting 27 losses on the subversives."

Available statistics indicate that the first semester of 1992 signified for the Army the loss of 147 of its members at the hands of criminals. They, in turn, killed 516 guerrillas and captured 213 rifles, 152 carbines, 58 submachine guns, 164,701 rounds of ammunition, and, for the first time, an antitank rocket of Russian manufacture.

In 223 antidrug operations, the Army seized more than two tons of cocaine and destroyed 55 laboratories used for the processing of alkoids.

The Army has also conducted four civil-military exercises in Guaduero (Cundinamarca), San Vicente de Chucuri (Santander), Puerto Carreno (Vichada) and San Pablo (Bolivar). In these exercises, they distributed food to the needy and provided medical, dental, educational, and recreational services.

* Cusiana: Estimates Exceed 700 Million Barrels

92SM0592A Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Aug 92 p 12B

[Text] Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has the financial capacity to undertake investments for the next five years, even though tax reform will have a negative effect on profits starting in 1993. An extensive zone rich in oil still remains to be drilled.

The exploration carried out to date in Cusiana warrants the assumption that the field's reserves amount to 700 million barrels of oil. Nevertheless, this figure could be larger, because there is accurate information on only a small portion of the total area.

This is the first official statistic revealed by the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise on the possible volume of crude existing at a depth of 10,000 or 15,000 feet in Casanare Department's piedmont plains area.

The estimates were made by Ecopetrol technicians based on the results obtained from the drilling done by British Petroleum (BP).

The evaluations are not exactly conservative. According to Ecopetrol's vice president for exploration and production, Hernan Gutierrez Polania, the 700 million barrels estimated to be available in Cusiana's subsoil result from a strictly realistic calculation: "The four wells drilled thus far preclude a claim that is any different from that."

Nevertheless, the reserves could be larger because drilling has been carried out only in the central section of the field, which contains 53,000 hectares, cited in the two partnership contracts: Santiago de las Atalayas and Tauramena.

This year, BP intends to implement an aggressive prospecting plan, which has already begun with the simultaneous drilling of six wells. The program requires an approximate investment of $200 million.

The estimates were disclosed yesterday during an information session scheduled by Ecopetrol for the members of the Chamber of Representatives' Fifth Commission.

The Reserves

What could be the significance today of oil reserves totaling 700 million barrels? In principle, this is 40 percent of the total that the country has available at present: 1.743 billion barrels.

Moreover, if the field's present market value were declared and those reserves could be added to the current ones, the increase would be 40 percent because Colombia's volumes of crude would rise from 1.743 billion to 2.44 billion barrels.

In addition, there would be a recovery from the downward trend shown in the cumulative oil levels during the past four years. In 1988, Colombia had more than 2.12 billion barrels in its subsoil. Then in 1989, the figure dropped to 1.977 billion. In 1990, the volume was 1.935 billion, until it reached its present level of 1.743 billion.

According to Ecopetrol, the useful life of the current reserves is about 12 years, after which they would become depleted if no new oilfields were discovered.

At present, the government has estimated that the piedmont plains discovery will afford the country supplies to

meet its own demand for crude and to sustain its exports slightly beyond the year 2000.

Gutierrez Polania explained: "It would suffice to recall that only 15 percent of Colombia's total area has been adequately explored. There are 434,000 square km left, with potential oil resources that have not yet been touched: 62 percent of the total."

The Future

According to the finanical projections, Ecopetrol has sufficient capacity to undertake all the investment plans included in the Dynamic Adjustment Plan [PAD].

These plans include the new refinery, which will cost $1 billion; the mass production of gas, in which the private sector and the enterprise will invest $2.3 billion; and all the funds required for the development of Cusiana, as well as other exploration plans.

According to Mauricio Vega, the oil enterprise's financial vice president, between 1992 and 1997, the company will have to invest $6.348 billion directly to fully implement the PAD. This investment will reach its highest peak in 1994, when the outlays for development will total $1.577 billion.

Vega claimed that the transfers that the enterprise will have to make in order to solve the financial crisis of Colombian Coal, Inc., (Carbocol) would have no effect on any of the investment plans. This year, the government ordered a transfer of $500 million from the oil enterprise to Carbocol.

Nevertheless, the enterprise will be hard hit by the recently approved tax reform. The increases in gasoline consumption taxes and the higher income tax could reduce its profits by over 80 billion pesos in 1993, if we consider the fact that the price of gasoline rises in accordance with the consumer price index.

Ecuador

President Cancels UN Trip Due to 'Instability'

PA1709000492 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Quito, 16 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen on 16 September announced the suspension of his trip to UN headquarters because of the social instability that prevails in his country.

In statements to a Quito television station, the president regretted "the highly arbitrary provocations" of the past few days in several Ecuadoran cities that prevent him from attending the UN General Assembly meeting that opened on 15 September in New York.

The president referred to violent disturbances that occurred on 14 September in Guayaquil, the country's main port, and strikes announced by public and private sector workers.

The United Workers Front, which is the country's top labor organization, will start a number of "progressive" nationwide strikes on 23 September to protest against the regime's economic policy.

Violent street demonstrations have occurred in the past days in several cities to protest against the harsh economic measures adopted by the government on 3 September.

Foreign Minister Diego Paredes will travel to UN Headquarters in New York next week to represent President Duran-Ballen, it was reported officially on 16 September.

Paredes will read a speech, which mentions the border conflict with Peru and worldwide issues that are of interest to Ecuador, that the Ecuadoran president had planned to deliver before the UN General Assembly.

During the television newscast, Duran-Ballen added that on 15 September his Peruvian colleague Alberto Fujimori confirmed that he will visit Ecuador in early October.

The right-wing Ecuadoran Government that assumed power on 10 August is facing widespread opposition of the severe economic plan it imposed to curb inflation and ease the huge fiscal deficit.

Energy Minister Threatens Withdrawal From OPEC

PA1609152392 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Ecuador will propose officially to OPEC that its production quota be increased as a condition for remaining a member of the organization. Energy Minister Andres Barreiro, who is attending the ordinary OPEC meeting in Geneva, said on 15 September that Ecuador needs to increase its production because it is the only way to continue developing the Ecuadoran economy and to keep its obligations to the petroleum organization up to date.

Ecuador seeks to double its petroleum production, which currently amounts to approximately 300,000 barrels a day. According to the current OPEC production agreement, the limit for Ecuadoran production is 270,000 barrels a day. Barreiro said that if Ecuador's request to double its petroleum production is rejected, there is still the alternative that Ecuador might be accepted as an observer country in OPEC. If Ecuador finds objections to its request, it will consider the possibility of withdrawing from OPEC because under the current economic circumstances, the $2 million annual OPEC membership fee is too onerous for a country that needs to save money.

Foreign Minister on Arrest of Shining Path Leader

PA1609152492 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Commenting on the arrest of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman in Peru, Foreign Minister Diego

Paredes said the Ecuadoran Government hopes that reason and understanding will prevail in the neighboring country.

[Begin Paredes recording] We have said we hope that the violent situation caused by the Shining Path in Peru will end and that reason and understanding will prevail in that country. We think the arrest of Shining Path leader Guzman is positive in the sense that people who act outside the law must be brought before the law. [end recording]

Paraguay

Rodriguez on Corruption Charges, Change Rumors

PY1509160992 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] When asked on 14 September about the charges regarding the traffic of stolen vehicles to Bolivia that have been formulated by Colonel Luis Catalino Gonzalez Rojas, President Andres Rodriguez said that "no matter who, whether military or civilian, commits a crime you can be quite sure that it will be punished." The chief of state maintained that Gonzalez Rojas is being held in custody "for disciplinary reasons and nothing else." He stated that the case is in the hands of the military courts and that Gonzalez Rojas' refusal to testify could cause him to be placed under preventive arrest.

Leaving his office at Government House, Rodriguez went to the press room, where he chatted with journalists. Asked about Gonzalez Rojas' situation, Rodriguez stated that he is being held in custody and in free communication "with his relatives, lawyers, and with anyone he would like to talk to." Regarding Gonzalez Rojas' refusal to testify by the Military Court, Rodriguez added: "If he does not want to comply with the law, that is his personal decision."

Asked whether he received a telegram from the Colorado Peasant Coordinating Board [Colorado Party faction], which announced that it would look into the Gonzalez Rojas case, Rodriguez said no.

When asked why Gonzalez Rojas was being held in custody in view of the fact that he was the person who had formulated the charges, Rodriguez stated that Gonzalez Rojas was being held for "disciplinary reasons. This certainly does not affect his right to make charges regarding crimes that have been committed on the border. He has every right to make those charges, and undoubtedly he will have to resort to the military or civilian courts to prove his charges."

Rodriguez recalled that Gonzalez Rojas had the mission of investigating events "in the fort called Infante Rivarola which were being published by the media." He added that "Gonzalez Rojas went to the fort, carried out his investigation, and wrote up the results of the investigation. But instead of submitting his report to his corps commander he went straight to Asuncion. He then made several copies and distributed them to several media outlets. That was the misdemeanor that he committed."

Asked how he felt about the serious charges involving high-ranking military men, Rodriguez answered: "If these charges are proven I can assure you that justice, the punishment that is handed out by the courts, whether military or civilian, will be applied to those responsible." He added: "Those who have been accused cannot be jailed before it is proven that they are really guilty."

Rodriguez also denied rumors that were circulating regarding the alleged retirement of Army Commander in Chief Division General Humberto Garcete. "They are rumors, they are just rumors," the chief of state insisted. The president told journalists accredited to Government House that "there is absolutely no truth to these reports." Other rumors also indicated that Interior Minister General Orlando Machuca Vargas would be replaced, to which Rodriguez replied: "There is absolutely no truth about changes in the military or ministerial spheres." He stated that the rumors were the work of "gossip mongers."

The rumors also indicated that Division General Francisco Sanchez Gonzalez, the current chief of police, would become the new Army commander in chief; and that Division General Anibal Regis Romero, the current chief of the Military Household, would become chief of staff of the Armed Forces replacing Division General Eumelio Bernal, who would take over as defense minister. All these rumors were denied by Rodriguez.

Commander Garcete Interviewed on Car Smuggling

PY1709010492 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Interview with Army Commander Division General Ramon Humberto Garcete by Benjamin Fernandez for the "In Detail" program in Asuncion television studios—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Fernandez] General, you met with Colonel Gonzalez Rojas in your office or at the General Staff headquarters, I do not remember the specific site. Gonzalez Rojas said he was surprised to find two of the civilians whom he charged with being involved in the illegal trafficking of vehicles in the company of Gen. Garcete.

[Garcete] Perfect.

[Fernandez, interrupting] Juan de Dios Martinez and others.

[Garcete] Before he gave me his report Col. Gonzalez Rojas mentioned the names of those with whom he met during his routine duty. This list included people known as Martinez, Caceres, Aguirre. I ordered my closest aides

and the Army Intelligence Service to find any of them. We found four or five of those mentioned by Gonzalez Rojas.

[Fernandez] Are they the ones included in Gonzalez Rojas's report?

[Garcete] Yes; he said that before I received the report. Juan de Dios Martinez and Caceres—I do not know his name—appeared on their own. These persons came to my garrison. I received them, and I asked them if they really were involved in this activity. They denied this at first. But I told them: I will introduce you to the 4th Infantry Division commander so that he can become acquainted with you. Although what I will tell you is unconstitutional, I categorically forbid you to go to the Chaco zone.

[Fernandez] Did you know these people?

[Garcete] I knew one of them.

[Fernandez] Who?

[Garcete] Mr. Martinez.

[Fernandez] How did you know him?

[Garcete] I knew him because a few years ago he sold me some property, but I did not know his address. Then I told him in front of Col. Gonzalez Rojas—this is what Gonzalez Rojas does not mention—Col. Gonzalez Rojas: These people are the ones involved in the illegal trafficking of vehicles in the zone under your jurisdiction. You will arrest them if they appear again in your zone, no matter what they do, because they are corrupting our officers and NCO's.

[Fernandez] How did Col. Gonzalez Rojas respond?

[Garcete] As you order, my general. [passage omitted]

[Fernandez] Was Col. Gonzalez Rojas arrested because of the charges he made against you?

[Garcete] He is under preventive arrest for disciplinary reasons, because he did not follow the appropriate channels, distributed confidential documents, and slandered various generals. Car smuggling has nothing to do with Gonzalez Rojas' arrest, and no charges have been made against him. Only the names of retired and active officers and some civilians are mentioned in the report as allegedly being involved in the smuggling of cars.

[Fernandez] Other documents released by the press report not only on the smuggling of cars but also on cattle rustling in the Chaco. Senior Armed Forces officers allegedly are involved in this activity. Were you aware of it? If so, what decision did you make?

[Garcete] No. I learned of it through the report. As the military jurisdiction allows for these cases to be clarified, then the investigations continue. Do not think that the investigations will end with the report submitted by Gonzalez Rojas. The case is being heard by the military court.

[Fernandez] In your capacity as army commander, have you committed the Armed Forces to a thorough investigation of the smuggling of cars in the Chaco?

[Garcete] Look, the Armed Forces, with the support of the commander in chief and the brave Paraguayans, decided to oust and destroy a corrupt government that led the country to chaos. We were the ones who headed this movement to accompany the commander in chief and all people, because we all contributed to changing this situation. We will be not the ones—and especially we who have the great responsibility and high honor of leading the glorious Armed Forces—who will become involved in such activities that would harm the situation we participated in changing. We will not become involved in such cases, and even less so in car smuggling. There are four gangs linked to this activity. What benefit can one obtain? Thank God, neither I nor my comrades need carry out such activities.

[Fernandez] Gen. Garcete, you...

[Garcete, interrupting] How can we serve as an example for our subordinates and the nation? It would be very cynical to remain as the head of such a sacred institution as the Army.

[Fernandez] Do you flatly deny...

[Garcete, interrupting] I flatly deny all allegations. The Armed Forces are committed to struggle against these activities and to help society and the court.

[Fernandez] Have you ever been involved in car smuggling?

[Garcete] Never, never. I am sure that neither I nor my comrades are involved. The Armed Forces is committed to society and the fatherland. Considering that much blood was spilled to reach this situation, this is the time to say that we have a firm commitment to fight corruption no matter who may be involved, including Humberto Garcete. The Armed Forces defend the law and constitutional order, and will ensure that they are followed. We always seek the institutionalization of the Armed Forces.

[Fernandez] You flatly deny being involved in this case; then who is the big leader, as it is stated in the report?

[Garcete] This is a mystery to me. I am not the big leader, and I do not know who could be. Maybe one of them. I doubt that a radio can be used for such things, because the radio is a very unwise tool. It is not logical to use a radio, unless they used the detachment radio.

[Fernandez] General...

[Garcete] The radio is used in all units, not only in the unit based in Mariscal Estigarribia.

[Fernandez] Do you think there is internal fighting in the Armed Forces?

[Garcete] Look, Paraguay is going through one of its most historical political processes in its independent life. It is going through a process with the most freedom ever. The Armed Forces always have played an outstanding role, but I do not rule out that there might be some people interested in weakening the foundation and the structure of the Armed Forces. If one destroys the foundation of the Armed Forces then the real foundations of democracy, the force maintaining this democratic process, will be destroyed. I do not dismiss the possibility that someone inside or outside the institutions might be interested in disrupting the Armed Forces, or the transition period initiated by the Armed Forces with the support of their commander in chief and which is well guided by the Paraguayan people.

[Fernandez] General, do you think that just one person is behind this in an attempt to remove generals and quickly assume a key post?

[Garcete] I do not think so, because we are disciplined. We are conscious of our careers. Things that happen very quickly in a military career do not end differently from what happens slowly. Consequently everyone is aware of how far one can go. I am ending my career, which has given me great satisfaction, because I managed to become division general, and commander of the glorious Paraguayan Army. I was the first commander of the 1st Army Corps who was charged with three cavalry divisions, and I am currently the first Army Commander, a post created recently. Do you think that one year before I retire I would become involved in something like this?

[Fernandez] Do you think you have enemies?

[Garcete] Maybe, I do not know.

[Fernandez] Inside the Armed Forces.

[Garcete] I do not know. But I am aware that not everyone will agree with me, because we are the masters, the trainers of soldiers. We do not seek empathy.

[Fernandez] Garcete, Regis Romero, Marino Gonzalez, and Balbuena are the four generals loyal to President Rodriguez.

[Garcete] I think that all of us are loyal to our commander in chief because loyalty is the basic foundation of each soldier. The Armed Forces, not only the generals, are loyal to Gen. Rodriguez.

[Fernandez] It is surprising that the charges were made against the four generals.

[Garcete] Yes, obviously this is surprising. Right?

[Fernandez] Do you think that other generals should have been involved?

[Garcete] I think that four generals are enough. [laughs] It seems to me that this is enough. But Gen. Gonzalez Rojas' case is peculiar. Now he is being forced to deny having charged that generals are involved in car smuggling. However, I have a denial from a colonel...

[Fernandez, interrupting, reads document] On 9 August, at approximately 0900 as usual, all unit personnel met at the dining hall to say the rosary. Earlier, the 4th Infantry Unit commander placed on the table a nickel-plated Magnum revolver, a large amount of civilian clothes, including jeans, shirts, underwear, a wallet containing various documents, empty shells, and spit roasters that were left by alleged car smugglers near the Infante Rivarola detachment. The commander explained that these items were left there by alleged car smugglers who operate in the zone. Later, during private talks and with senior officers, Colonel Oscar Schultz, Francisco Ledesma, and the undersigned, he stated that Gen. Humberto Ramon Garcete, Emilio Osvaldo Balbuena, Marino Gonzalez, and Regis Anibal Romero Espinola were involved in car smuggling by acting as the leaders of gangs operating in the zone. [stops reading] What if Col. Gonzalez Rojas says that this is a case of intrigue against him?

[Garcete] He has to prove this, but he refuses to testify before the military court. He now denies having said that, but still he refuses to testify. He is not cooperating to clarify the case. His lawyers tell him that he must act in compliance with the law; however, they are violating the law. I do not know what their objective is. He paradoxically says that he does not want to testify before the military court because it is a parody prepared by officers who seek to harm him.

[Fernandez] Have you ever ordered an officer to turn a blind eye on an illegal car?

[Garcete] How can a commander order such thing? He would lose his moral authority with the officers.

[Fernandez] You never did that.

[Garcete] Never. A commander cannot do that; otherwise he will be unable to look anyone in the eye.

[Fernandez] Don't you think that this might create unrest within the Armed Forces, and might even lead to a coup d'etat?

[Garcete] In no way. I want to tell you and the audience that all these actions that seem to be quite rare really affect the Armed Forces and concern us, the commanders. But even if some Armed Forces members are involved, as stated in this report, we can in no way think that everyone is corrupt. This has to be clarified. All groups include good, fair, bad people, those who comply with the law and those who violate it—but we cannot generalize. This situation will compel us to abide by the law more strictly and to follow closely the Armed Forces institutional order so that we can become the mirrors into which our subordinates will look, so they can have the confidence and security of being commanded by worthy officers.

[Fernandez] General, can you now assure the audience that in the future civilians will be able to denounce any military personnel involved in car smuggling, and that you will investigate the case?

[Garcete] Of course. The military court was established to investigate military personnel in discipline cases or other irregularities. I assure you, before this audience, that the Armed Forces will adjust strictly to the constitutional and institutional orders. We forced the change to make sure we end corruption.

[Fernandez] Is Col. Gonzalez Rojas a victim, hero, or puppet?

[Garcete] I believe he is being made into a hero, because he made a denial. He denied nothing. He had someone issue a report.

[Fernandez] In which he makes a denial.

[Garcete] He does not make any denials. He denounces those included in the report which I believe he submitted to the regular court. The judges will determine if these civilians and officers really are responsible. This has to be proven. The military court will sanction those responsible. I want to say one more thing: Various officers, including sergeants, are involved in this report. They already were under disciplinary arrest on the orders of Col. Gonzalez Rojas. He ended his report that night, but freed them. If he was against corruption he should have continued to impose sanctions against those responsible. He is empowered to do so. However, he freed them. Nobody knows this and journalists did not discover this either.

[Fernandez] He released the officers and civilians.

[Garcete] He freed everyone included in his report, which he later published. I ordered that they remain under arrest.

[Fernandez] What will happen if Col. Gonzalez Rojas refuses to testify?

[Garcete] It is up to the military court to make a decision in this regard. The legal steps are established. I believe that the judge will ask him to testify. If he does not do so—many charges have been filed against him—the court will do what is appropriate. I am not a penalist.

[Fernandez] Would Col. Gonzalez Rojas have been promoted to general had he not reported this?

[Garcete] This is an appropriate question, because the attitude of Col. Gonzalez Rojas—the commander of a glorious infantry unit—has not caught the attention of people, considering that he is only one month away from promotion. This depended only on his behavior as a commander and his compliance with the laws. But he suddenly assumed a rare attitude that jeopardizes a promotion that any cadet who wants a military career seeks to obtain. Isn't this unusual?

[Fernandez] Why is he doing this?

[Garcete] I do not know. Had I known it, I would have tried to change his mind, or want to know why he did so.

[Fernandez] Do you think he will be promoted to general?

[Garcete] No.

[Fernandez] General, I thank you for being with us. I agree with you when you say that this new democratic time does not allow an Army commander to participate in a live television program to comment on charges of corruption in the Armed Forces. I think this is a new, important time, that the moralization campaign conducted by the country, as you just said, ousted a perverse dictatorship that had adopted corruption as a model. This is a task achieved by all of us, and I believe that this society trusts many members of the Armed Forces.

[Garcete] I thank you for the opportunity to clarify this situation which has affected the Armed Forces and which worries all of us. I want to reaffirm that if any members of the Armed Forces are involved, they will be sanctioned. We should not think that the entire Armed Forces are made up of corrupt people, just because some are involved. This situation forces us to take care of our conduct and to act in keeping with the constitutional order and the Armed Forces. I also want to note that if the Armed Forces were able to overthrow a government that ruled the country for 34 years with all its power, intelligence system, and so forth, they will not allow anyone to disturb the process in which the Armed Forces played an oustanding role. We have promised our commander in chief that this democratization process will be achieved fully so that Paraguayans can enjoy the democracy it deserves.

[Fernandez] Thank you, General.

Wealth of Some Military Officers Questioned

PY1709033292 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Sep 92 p 10

[Editorial: "Where Does the Wealth of Some Military Chiefs Come From?"]

[Text] The many decades of authoritarianism suffered by our country has produced many evils, among which the moral degradation of people who serve in the public administration, the Armed Forces, and the police is not without doubt the least of the evils.

There is no possible doubt that the corruption of officials, military personnel, and those who protect society from crimes were produced by the authoritarian regimes, and especially the regime in our country which lasted 34 years. Corruption and dictatorship were twins supporting each other.

The power system installed by Stroessner created the necessary conditions for officials, military personnel,

and police to resort first to private business deals to survive, and then to strive for wealth, and the luxury to compete among themselves. They got involved in illegal trafficking, smuggling, bribery, extortion, influence peddling, car theft, stealing cattle and timber, drug trafficking, and as many illegal business deals as is possible, either by themselves or in association with companies maintaining a legal facade.

In the last years of the Stroessner regime, there already were many directors of public posts as well as military and police chiefs who had amassed impressive wealth. They were multimillionaires who owned ranches, commercial enterprises, financial organizations, and industries who exhibited their lavish mansions, cars, and other luxuries by living the life of Arab tycoons, in contrast to the sad situation of an under-developed society and an indebted state without the resources to finance progress.

Some of these people fell in with Stroessner, and even though they kept their economic fortune they lost their political fortune, and social respect and ethical qualities. But there are others who have not lost their link with the political power or the institutions, and who continue to enjoy immense wealth which perhaps as increased even more. Among these, the ones who seem to enjoy wealth with greater impunity are the ones wearing military and police uniforms. The recent case of Colonel Gonzalez Rojas, who was fired and arrested immediately after investigating and ordering the inquests of corrupt military personnel reveals a situation which, although known to the public, had an impact due to its surprising outcome in which the military regulations to be implemented hurt the honest and covered up the dishonest.

The beneficial 1989 military coup was carried out—among other reasons—"to dignify the Armed Forces," as stated several times by its main participant and current president of the Republic. There is nothing which has discredited our Armed Forces and police more than the luxury and lavish spending bragged about by their chiefs and officers during the dictatorship (which they themselves maintained). But now part of those forces that defeated the nefarious regime that hurt them so much seem to hesitate to take another step, a step which not only is necessary but inevitable: restore decency, honor, virtue, and honesty in the armed institutions.

And this is the step which the commander in chief through regulations or Congress should take to establish the legal obligation to make a sworn declaration of goods and income for an officer who hopes to become a military or police chief as demanded by Article 104 of our constitution from any public official. As it is not prohibited for military personnel and police to carry out profitable activities alongside their respective duties, regulations should be created by which the public can learn about the origin of their fortunes.

Those who manage national goods and receive income from taxpayers should be under the same controls for the good of the country.

The commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the nation is in a strong position to maintain the prestige of his institution, and he should begin to take the steps necessary to investigate the origin of the immense fortune of many chiefs and some officers to punish those who cannot prove the legitimacy of their wealth by separating them from the forces, and if necessary by putting them on trial.

This is the only way to recover the damaged prestige of the Armed Forces, to strengthen the military institutions, and to get the Armed Forces and police to again receive the public's appreciation and respect, which currently are seriously damaged.

Military Chief: President Controls Armed Forces

PY1709000292 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p 5

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Division General Regis Anibal Romero, chief of the military household, yesterday stated that "the Paraguayan society may rest assured that Army General Andres Rodriguez has control and will maintain full control of the Armed Forces and by no means will tolerate acts of indiscipline or corruption by members of this institution, no matter their rank or post. Moreover, Gen. Romero denied rumors spread yesterday afternoon that the troops had been confined to barracks.

Romero ratified that the Armed Forces fully support President Rodriguez and reiterated that "by no means will we allow the disruption of the chain of command, respect, discipline, and the esprit de corps that always has characterized the Armed Forces and that already has conquered the hearts of the Paraguayan people for the important role played in this democratic process."

"Let nobody try to talk about an alleged power vacuum. Let nobody mistake the president of the Republic's good manners, moderation, education, and straightforward manner as a sign of weakness or lack of determination with the purpose of stirring up indiscipline, which entails a lack of confidence, consideration, and the respect of the mid-ranking military officers for their superiors."

Gen. Romero ended by stating: "Quite the opposite, President Rodriguez always has stood for the authority conveyed by his presence, the firmness of his character, and the lucidity of his decisions and, consequently, those who try to portray him as a president who is losing his peoples' credibility are mistaken. He then added: "The people may rest assured that the national government will continue to fulfill its determination to consolidate democracy within a climate of harmony and respect among all Paraguayan citizens, regardless of their class."

Border Area Officials Resign, Successors Named

PY1609234692 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p 11

[Excerpt] The government designated new government delegates in the departments of Alto Parana, Canendiyu, and Itapua. [The capitals of these departments—Ciudad del Este, Salto del Guaira, and Encarnacion—located on the borders of Brazil and Argentina are notorious for the trafficking of stolen vehicles.] According to Decree 14887 signed by President Rodriguez, the government accepted the resignations of Gregorio Ramon Morales, Antonio Martin Oviedo Molas, and Marcelo Abente from their positions as government delegates in Alto Parana, Canendiyu, and Itapua Departments, respectively.

The government named Francisco Garay Lezcano as new government delegate in Alto Parana, replacing Morales, Juan Vicente Caballero as new government delegate in Canendiyu, replacing Oviedo Molas, and retired Captain Juan Bautista Flores as new government delegate in Itapua, replacing Abente. [passage omitted]

Congressmen Visit PRC, Meet Leaders

PY1609184592 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 92 p 9

[Text] Beijing [By our special correspondent]—Yesterday was the most important political journey for the Paraguayan congressmen who are visiting the PRC. They held separate meetings with Li Zhongying, the vice chairman of the National People's Congress [title as published]; Foreign Vice Minister Liu Huaqiu; and Zhu Liang, the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department director.

The communist leaders emphasized the importance of speeding up the process to normalize diplomatic relations between Paraguay and the PRC in order to economically, culturally, and socially develop the two nations. They also demonstrated that they are well acquainted with our country's current economic and political situation and emphasized that it is essential to speed up the establishment of diplomatic relations "which would be advantageous to the PRC and Paraguay."

The communist leaders said the presence of Paraguayan legislators and journalists to become acquainted with and report on the current PRC situation to the Paraguayan people represents a historical event.

The National People's Congress vice chairman explained to the Paraguayan deputies the organization and operation of this state body that exercises full power in the PRC.

The Paraguayan congressmen who are visiting the PRC are Colorado Party Deputy Sandino Gill Oporto, who heads the delegation, Colorado Party Deputy Jose Martin Palumbo, Colorado Party Deputy Bartolome Sanchez, Authentic Radical Liberal Party Deputy Adalberto Mongelos, and Febrerista Revolutionary Party Deputy Arnaldo Llorens.

Peru

Shining Path 'Ambassador' Interviewed

PA1709015992 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 2204 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Telephone interview with Mr. Adolfo Olaechea, described by President Alberto Fujimori as Shining Path's ambassador to the UK, in London by unidentified station reporters—live]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Olaechea, can you hear us?

[Olaechea] Yes, I can hear you fine.

[Reporter] First we would like to hear your opinion regarding the accusations being made against you at this time.

[Olaechea] I do not know if I should thank Mr. Fujimori for appointing me ambassador or laugh at his stupidity.

[Reporter] Do you admit to being a member of the Sol Peru Committee in the UK, which acts as a propaganda front abroad and collects funds for what Shining Path calls the people's war?

[Olaechea] I am in a free and democratic country, not a country like Peru, which is semifeudal and semicolonial. I am here to tell the truth about what is going on in our country.

[Reporter] What we want is to simply verify if you belong to this group or if the group is in some way linked to the Communist Party of Peru, Shining Path.

[Olaechea] It is linked in the sense that we agree with the people's war that is being waged in Peru because that is the road pointed out to us by [word indistinct] Jose Carlos Mariategui.

[Reporter] I do not think we should be exploiting the name of Jose Carlos Mariategui just like that, because it is easy for you to carry out those type of activities in a country that offers all types of freedoms, a democratic country you can take advantage of to attempt to overthrow a democratic system in Latin America, specifically in our country.

[Olaechea] It is a democratic system, sir. Democracy was not given to us from heaven. It was earned by the workers of the world. The democracy that exists in the UK, sir, is the achievement of intense struggling, of peasant struggling. Civil wars were also waged here. Feudal systems such as the ones that exist in Peru were overthrown here, too.

[Reporter] Is this an opinion that agrees with the interpretations of the subversive phenomenon in Peru, or is there a connection with the party's command or hierarchy?

[Olaechea] Mr. Fujimori is a vulgar man. He is a lumpen element who was placed in his position by the top Peruvian bourgeoisie and the imperialists.

[Reporter] You did not answer the question. I simply asked if there is any type of connection, any instruction, or any document on which this accusation we have heard could have been based. We would like to confirm it or rule it out.

[Olaechea] I can tell you that my word as a gentleman is worth more than the word of a lumpen such as Fujimori.

[Reporter] How much were the 25,000 victims killed by Shining Path in Peru worth? Following the arrest of Abimael Guzman, are you going to continue to seek a strategic equilibrium, which, according to Shining Path documents, should reach 1 million deaths?

[Olaechea] Listen, sir, it depends on the attitude of the reactionary state. If they are willing to kill 1 million Peruvians to maintain their state of injustice and step all over the poor people, then the Peruvian people will pay that price.

[Reporter] We have another unanswered question: Will the activities you have been carrying out within the organization, of which you admit being a part, continue to take place as usual? Will your activities be stepped up following the capture of Abimael Guzman? What happens now after his arrest?

[Olaechea] As a scoop I can tell you that the International Tribunal Against War Crimes will meet in London on 27 September to accuse Mr. Fujimori of the murders he has committed against war prisoners. That man does not have the slightest regret or shame when it comes to humiliating Peru by attempting to humiliate a true intellectual, a true university professor such as Dr. Abimael Guzman.

[Reporter] I asked you a question but you did not clearly answer. Are you going to definitely continue down this path and are you seeking a strategic equilibrium with 1 million deaths? Do you not believe that you have killed enough people?

[Olaechea] [Words indistinct] rotten that exists in Peru.

[Reporter] Sorry, we did not hear your answer well. Could you repeat your answer?

[Olaechea] We are not only going to continue, but we are progressing in our work to unmask the true face of the genocidal regime that exists in Peru.

[Reporter] Speaking of genocide, the United Nations has issued a statement and recognized—after 12 years of fratricidal war in Peru—that Shining Path, not the Peruvian state, is a genocidal movement.

[Olaechea] Hello?

[Reporter] Yes, I was saying that speaking of genocide, the United Nations has recognized after 12 years of internal war in Peru that Shining Path is a genocidal group, not a guerrilla group.

[Olaechea] [Words indistinct] reactionary organization that does not have the least bit of prestige among the world's masses.

[Reporter] I wanted to ask you, as you agree with the opinion of the Communist Party of Peru, do you have any information about how this arrest will affect the chain of command and the party's hierarchy? What will happen within the party and in the war?

[Olaechea] Gonzalo's ideals are free. They cannot be imprisoned. Gonzalo's ideals embody all the teachings of our beloved Jose Carlos Mariategui, which in turn embody the teachings of Marx, Lenin, and Mao—leaders of the world proletariat. Those ideas cannot be imprisoned. Mr. Fujimori can chase these ideals all over the world and he will never be able to catch them. That means the Peruvian masses are ideologically united to continue the war, and Mr. Fujimori has now become President Gonzalo's prisoner.

[Reporter] Do you justify the deaths caused by your movement? Also, who will assume Shining Path's leadership now that Guzman is in prison?

[Olaechea] Hello?

[Reporter] Yes, Mr. Olaechea. I asked: Do you justify the 25,000 deaths registered in our country; and who will assume the Shining Path leadership?

[Olaechea] General Cisneros said it was necessary to kill 60 peasants to catch three Shining Path members.

[Reporter] Please, can you answer: Who will assume the leadership in Shining Path now that Guzman Reynoso has been captured?

[Olaechea] [Word indistinct] peasants and bombed villages.

[Reporter] Excuse me, it seems you have communication problems. We would like to verify you can hear our questions. Hello?

[Olaechea] I cannot hear you well because strange people are interfering with this line.

[Reporter] I see. Can you hear us now?

[Olaechea] Yes.

[Reporter] The question is direct and, if possible, please give us a direct answer: Who will assume Shining Path's leadership now that Guzman Reynoso is in prison?

[Olaechea] President Gonzalo is Shining Path's leader and he will continue as such. No one needs to assume his post because his post is clear and sacred for the party, the masses, and the people's cause.

[Reporter] Would you also be willing to support Shining Path if—as it has been reported here in Lima—children are kidnapped to be exchanged for the Shining Path leader?

[Olaechea] Look, the problem is not President Gonzalo's imprisonment, although it is a deplorable thing because that vulgar man, Fujimori, has behaved like what he is, a vulgar person who has nothing and who is in his position by mere chance.

[Reporter] That is why I asked you: Would you be willing.... [pauses] As you say there is simply a coincidence of thoughts, would you also agree with Shining Path about a hypothetical exchange of kidnapped children for the party's leader?

[Olaechea] Hello?

[Reporter] Hello? Did you hear my question?

[Olaechea] No, I did not.

[Reporter] I will repeat the question. As you say you simply agree with Shining Path's interpretations, I wanted to ask you: Would you also agree with Shining Path if that organization kidnapped children— as it is claimed in Lima—to exchange them for Abimael Guzman?

[Olaechea] Look, I do not need to agree or disagree. I can tell you I am quite sure that will not happen. No children will be kidnapped. The only children who come up with those ideas are Mr. Fujimori and his advisers.

[Reporter] Thank you, Adolfo Olaechea, for answering our call and our questions. Good afternoon.

Police Capture Shining Path Leaders in Arequipa

PA1609124992 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Police action against Shining Path terrorist members continues. Today in Arequipa, 16 Shining Path members who were part of the organization's top brass in that region's different sectors were presented to the media.

This morning, General Jose Alvarez, chief of the National Police 11th Region, presented to the local and international media 16 captured rebels who had under their command mobile military forces in Camana, Castilla, Chivay, and [name indistinct]. The rebels have carried out assaults and robberies and have caused significant damage in these areas. Those detained are: Edgard Velazquez Cueva, alias Elias, combatant of the national Shining Path Committee and of the mobile network in Moquegua and Tacna; Bernardo Morales Bustos, 26, combatant of the land network in Arequipa; Wilber Baltazar Mamani Cueva, 22, alias, Comrade Jorge, member of the mobile network; Rafael Ranilla Huamani, 35, alias Comrade Gregorio, political-military commander of the Camana territorial network; Raymundo Ranilla Huamani, 31, alias, Comrade Antonio, military commander of Camana, Ocona, and Majes mobile network; Leocadio Huacho, 31, alias Comrade Walter, military commander of the territorial unit of Camana; Victor Yucra Mamani, 27, alias Comrade Luis, Shining Path combatant in Camana Province; Fortunato Sumina Taco, and Fermin Medina Quispe, members of the People's Salvation, are doctors at Camana regional hospital. In addition, Sixto Urquizo, 36; Jose Alejo Bautista, alias Comrade Eusebio; Yolanda Rosa Melendez, 39, alias Comrade Ruth—the only woman on this Shining Path committee—Carmelo Arrisueno; Edgar Fernandez Alvarez, the oldest, 66; and Juan de la Cruz Flores Cahuana, were also detained.

It can be noted that the police already had captured Pedro Arevalo, alias Comrade Rodrigo, the leader of the regional committee, who currently is detained at the male detention center in Socabaya, Arequipa. Many of these rebels worked in a make-shift printing shop where they turned out large amounts of propaganda material and leaflets. The Counterterrorism National Directorate police also found grenades, machine gun ammunition, revolvers, hand guns, and large amounts materials for explosive devices, as well as mixes of ammonia nitrate fuel oil and cartridges in home-made dynamite and explosive bombs with special devices. These are General Alvarez' comments:

[Begin Alvarez recording] I believe that all of the Arequipa central committee has been dismantled. I am not talking about the regional committee that has other members. We are still missing some members to have the whole network. The police continue to work to conclude this pacification effort. [end recording]

Police Chief on Reward, Security Measures

PA1609143892 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Lieutenant General Adolfo Cuba y Escobedo, director of the National Police, confirmed on 15 September that agents of the Dincote [Counterterrorism National Directorate] Delta Group will collect the $1 million offered for the arrest of terrorist leader Abimael Guzman Reynoso. He also said the investigations will continue.

[Begin recording] [Cuba] The ransom was offered according to the law but the police will receive the biggest ransom in this case—the Peruvian people's recognition. The National Police will have a special ceremony—we will announce it in a matter of hours—to honor each and every one of the members who participated in this event.

[Unidentified reporter] General, what about the Shining Path members abroad? What will happen to them?

[Cuba] The international community is becoming increasingly aware... [pauses] it is giving due importance to the presence of these persons, who are distorting the significance of terrorism in Peru. We hope the international community will help us stop these terrorist criminals from acting with impunity abroad.

[Reporter] Will you be able to do something about those Shining Path ambassadors?

[Cuba] We must act according to the existing law and norms against everything that represents terrorism, either in Peru or abroad.

[Reporter] Will you step up security measures in the capital to counter the actions which Shining Path members may carry out in retaliation for the arrest of Abimael Guzman?

[Cuba] All the measures have been taken. We continue to work according to the internal front command's organization. All the security forces continue to enforce the necessary measures. [end recording]

Sweden Investigates Shining Path Members

PA1509202092 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] The Swedish Government has ordered an investigation into the situation of Peruvians who have arrived in the country allegedly under political asylum, and thus sheltered are proselytizing in favor of the Shining Path terrorist organization and are also collecting funds to send to the Peruvian subversives.

An official bulletin sent even to the Peruvian Embassy in Sweden notes that one of Abimael Guzman Reynoso's sisters resides in the city of Malmo, where she works for the terrorist group.

Meanwhile, Gustavo Silva Aranda, the Peruvian ambassador in Stockholm, welcomed the decision to investigate the legal situation of the Peruvians, especially those who are carrying out pro-terrorist activities. The diplomat said the Swedish authorities told him that if the Shining Path members perpetrated acts of violence and crimes against life in Sweden, their cases will be placed under police, not diplomatic jurisdiction.

'Subversive Elements' Captured After Shoot-Out

PA1509185392 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1814 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Three subversive elements have been captured by the National Police during a shoot-out near the Peruvian Sports Institute offices, in Mariscal Caceres neighborhood, San Juan de Lurigancho. We were also told that the Fiscal Patrimony Directorate of the National Police presented Chosica Mayor Alex Enrique Mauris and Administrative Department Director Carlos Alberto Martinez Gallardo before the 45th Prosecutor's Office for allegedly perpetrating crimes against public administration, such as extortion, embezzlement, corruption, abuse of authority, and other offenses for 800,000 new sols between January 1990 and July 1992.

APRA Party Sanctions, Expels Former Ministers

PY1509223892

[Editorial Report] Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish on 31 August carries on page A4 a 900-word unattributed article reporting sanctions that the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance—APRA—imposed on nine party members who held ministerial posts in the Alan Garcia administration. The report says that the sanctions were imposed because of "serious irregularities in the exercise of public functions." The report says that former Agriculture Ministers Remigio Morales Bermudez Pedraglio and Juan Coronado Balmaceda were expelled from the party. The party suspended party rights and the participation in party activities of former Transportation and Communications Minister Oswaldo Moran Marquez, former Health Minister Paul Caro Gamarra, former Fisheries Ministers Javier Labarthe Correa, Romulo Leon Alegria, and Juan Rebaza Carpio, former Interior Minister Jose Barsallo Burga, and former Agriculture Minister Roberto Angeles Lazo.

Alan Garcia Blamed

PY1509220092 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Sep 92 p A5

[Interview with former APRA, American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, member Jose Barba Caballero by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [EL COMERCIO] What is the subject that has been questioned most strongly concerning this measure [expulsion of several party members]?

[Barba Caballero] Outrage over human beings not having been given the right to a defense. Not even the Holy Office Tribunal behaved like that. Tribunal members listened to the alleged non-Christians before burning them. We took a step backwards of more than 500 years into history.

[EL COMERCIO] Who caused this attitude within the APRA?

[Barba Caballero] The decision evidently came from Colombia. There are two main factors: Alan Garcia is the undisputed APRA leader in the eyes of the international public. He thinks that nothing would be as harmful for his image than the existence—within the party—of a very strong movement that is far from him and from his own line of thinking. This would affect his personal pride.

[EL COMERCIO] Any other reason?

[Barba Caballero] The presidential race. Some fellow party members are engaged in the presidential race. They know that Alan Garcia will not run, and they see me as an obstacle to their personal ambitions. Consequently, the most prudent decision was to put me aside.

[EL COMERCIO] What do you think of those attitudes?

[Barba Caballero] It is a ridiculous struggle, because if APRA does not undergo a radical change, showing people that it really wants to change, it will have no chance. It is like the Titanic, heading for a port at which it will never arrive.

[EL COMERCIO] A group within APRA would like disciplinary action taken on all those who held administrative posts within the government, including Alan Garcia. What do you think of that?

[Barba Caballero] Well, that is just a small part of APRA's problems. The main point is whether the party is democratic. If APRA is not a democratic party, then it is nothing; it is a corrupt institution that will disappear and will serve to camouflage obscure interests. To me, that is the main issue. [passage omitted]

Minister of the Presidency Interviewed on Economy

PY1509231492 Lima EL PERUANO in Spanish
1 Sep 92 Special Supplement pp 5-7

[Interview with engineer Jorge Lau Kong, minister of the presidency, by unidentified EL PERUANO correspondent; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [EL PERUANO] Engineer Kong, your portfolio was created barely 100 days ago. How are you faring in the administrative management, considering that you are in charge of 14 public enterprises?

[Kong] Administratively, with certain shortcomings, because given the variety of enterprises involved, I had many problems, as these enterprises were virtually uncontrolled. Nevertheless, from a managerial viewpoint, we have made substantial progress in the case of Senapa [National Potable Water and Sewage Service] and Sedapal [National Potable Water and Sewage Service]. Pronaa [National Food Assistance Program] and Infes [expansion unknown] have been improved. We have also implemented the Fonavi [National Housing Fund], which did not work for seven months. We are working hard at Enace [National Building Enterprise] to deliver a group of houses. We believe this delivery will take place in a couple of weeks. [passage omitted]

[EL PERUANO] You are talking about the overlapping of duties. This term is very much fashionable with respect to your portfolio and its nickname of superministry. What is your personal assessment?

[Kong] I would not call it a superministry. Perhaps it is called this because of the number of enterprises linked to it, but the idea is wrong if people believe that we will have many people. The ministry is being managed in an administrative-managerial way. It is a sort of holding [preceding word in English], advising enterprises and providing outlines to the central government, correcting them and becoming involved in some enterprises until they operate well.

[EL PERUANO] How are priorities assigned concerning expenditures?

[Kong] Actually, there are no priorities. Projects are simply presented. Nevertheless, we basically concentrate on human settlements, on urban shantytown areas: the neediest sectors at a national level.

[EL PERUANO] Does this not lend itself to political handling to see who presents a project?

[Kong] No, because we must consider that not a single one of the 1,700 mayors belongs to Change 90. We must first consider this fact. None of them belongs to the ruling party. Nevertheless, consider what happened in Jaen District, for example, which has a Popular Action Party mayor. We are implementing projects. In Tumbes, whose mayor belongs to the Popular Christian Party, we are also channeling projects. If you review the National Potable Water and Sewage Plan [Plan Nacional de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado] which was published a few days ago, you will see that we are financing, through Fonavi, projects at a national level without any type of political discrimination. There are dozens of projects, totalling 37.5 million soles, which require only technical conditions. [passage omitted]

[EL PERUANO] Changing the subject, when engineer Fujimori's presidential term was inaugurated, a Social Emergency Fund was established to help the neediest. What is the difference now, with the Foncodes [National Compensation and Social Development Fund]?

[Kong] The Foncodes has, as I have already pointed out, IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] funds and funds from other international organizations to create jobs. There are other institutions, such as Inade [National Development Institute] and Corde Lima [expansion unknown], which continue to support this sector with projects that are viable, consistent, and are supported especially strongly by the people themselves and by the municipalities.

[EL PERUANO] And what about Pronaa then ...?

[Kong] It is also different. Pronaa receives food donations for free distribution among people with the lowest incomes and in our country's poorest areas. For example, we have had more than 22,000 metric tons of donated food already distributed in the neediest areas without, I repeat, without any political discrimination. Therefore, you can see how we are working now.

[EL PERUANO] We also understand that your portfolio includes being in charge of protecting fiscal chattel and real estate. Is there an inventory of the state's assets?

[Kong] We now have the National Assets Superintendency [Superintendencia de Bienes Nacionales] (SBN). It was recently created, as it was previously a general directorate, and some officials who did not belong to the portfolio disposed of state assests and real estate as they deemed appropriate. This SBN is implementing a sophisticated system for working in an orderly way.

[EL PERUANO] In conclusion, Mr. Minister, there are comments that the political problems being experienced in our country have caused a dramatic cut in international cooperation. Do you have figures on this?

[Kong] We are currently carrying out a physical inventory of what used to be the National Planning Institute, and are engaged in the task of channeling the funds of international technical cooperation. Nevertheless, I can assure you that in humanitarian terms the assistance has not been cut. I have already mentioned to you the Pronaa case as an example.

[EL PERUANO] Nevertheless, the fact that we are on the way to calling elections for a democratic constitutent congress will reverse any downward trend?

[Kong] As I have told you before, organizations such as AID, EEC, World Food Program, etc. continue supporting us, and we will continue seeking ways to increasingly benefit the neediest sectors.

Group of Leftist Parties Creates New Movement

PY1509223692

[Editorial Report] Lima EXPRESO in Spanish on 9 September carries on page A4 a 600-word unattributed article reporting that a "group of leftist parties" had created the Democratic Movement of the Left. The report says that "the Revolutionary Mariateguista Party, the Socialist Political Action, the Socialist Affirmation Movement, a group of independent politicians, and other groups and personalities of the left" had created the new movement. The report says that this decision, which was announced by Henry Pease Garcia, means, "in practical and concrete terms, the death of the United Left and of the Socialist Left."

Uruguay

President Views Interpellation of Ministers

PY1509212492 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 10 Sep 92 p 6

[Excerpt] This week President Luis Alberto Lacalle admitted that his government might implement an economic shock plan to counteract a possible deterioration of government accounts, and warned that the interpellation of his ministers by opposition blocs may lead to a dissolution of the houses in Congress and to early elections.

The chief of state made this comment during an interview by Jorge Traverso which was broadcast by television Channel 10 on Sunday 6 September. The interview was granted during Lacalle's visit to San Jose Department on 4-5 September.

Asked during the program "Let's Talk" about the possible implementation of an economic shock plan, Lacalle answered: "Maybe, no government can curtail its powers."

Lacalle said "that measure is part of the government's arsenal, it is in the government's pocket; (and) the chances exist," but added that if he decided to implement a shock plan, it would mean "burning bridges." Therefore, the measures must be "carefully assessed" before being implemented so as not to "fail."

Regarding the repeated interpellation of his ministers, the president asserted that "although the ministers are like fuses, in the most noble sense of the word," the use of the censorship mechanism may lead to "early elections," for which it will be necessary to dissolve the two houses in Congress. [passage omitted]

U.S. Ambassador's Remarks Termed 'Unfortunate'

PY1609202092 Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 12 Sep 92 p 2

[Text] The remarks by the U.S. ambassador in a report published in the Uruguay-U.S. Chamber of Commerce bulletin may be described—at the very least—as unfortunate.

Yesterday's edition of the morning newspaper LA REPUBLICA published remarks by the U.S. diplomat, blaming the plebiscite [on the privatization of public enterprises] for the delay in the privatization process and, therefore, of the possibility of foreign investments in our country.

The chief of the U.S. mission also complained about the slow pace with which some business is conducted here in Uruguay compared with other parts of the world.

Although the latter remark does not justify discussion, the preceding remarks are different.

Leaving aside possible meddling by a foreign diplomat in our domestic affairs so soon after the plebiscite, we believe some explanation is needed.

In fact, it may be inferred from Ambassador Richard Brown's words that the Uruguayan Government has been prevented from implementing a privatization policy because of the repeal of the law on public enterprises.

This is not so.

What prevents the state, better said, the Industry Ministry, from manufacturing woolen tops [preceding word in English]?

What prevents the executive branch from implementing its ideas with respect to the gas company?

What obstacles await someone who wants to produce, for example, energy?

How can one forget that during the past administration, when PLUNA [Uruguayan National Airlines] was presided over by the unforgettable accountant Emilio Conforte, whose memory, for many reasons, is so respected, PLUNA could not be privatized because of the opposition of those who today are in government? Therefore, let us not confuse the public. It is not a philosophy that is at stake through the recourse to a plebiscite; it is a business—and, perhaps just a slogan.

We are really surprised by the fact that the U.S. chief of mission is unaware of what is at stake. What calls our attention even more, however, is the fact that he discloses it, creating a level of confusion that we would like to believe is as undesirable for him as it is for us.

'Concern' for Troops in Cambodia 'Denied'

PY1509224092 Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 10 Sep 92 p 10

[Excerpt] Army Commander Lieutenant General Juan M. Rebollo yesterday denied that there is any concern in his force over the presence of Uruguayan military men in Cambodia, as reported in the newspaper LA REPUBLICA on 4 September. The article stated that "middle-ranking officers" were concerned with, specifically, the "Uruguay Battalion" station in Cambodia.

"I would not say that anything is happening in the Army, but something is happening somewhere else," Lt. Gen. Rebollo told BUSQUEDA following a ceremony celebrated for a dozen colonels who were retiring.

Rebollo said that "there have been many false reports...that may come from some sector that...is not interested in our presence in Cambodia."

"As far as I know there is no Army member (connected with the reports)," Rebollo said, and added that he did not know who might be behind this "campaign."

The report, which is a manifesto allegedly signed by "captains," questions the current general situation of the Army. "The government and the commanders have forgotten the Army," the document states, along with the group of 850 Uruguayan military men in Cambodia.

The manifesto states that the commanders acted irresponsibly when sending troops. "The soldiers and officers were not trained in the jungle...to be prepared for combat is not to read a book about the jungle, or to bring Brazilian military officers to instruct our men for 72 hours in the swamps of Carrasco," the document states.

"The weapons they took are not appropriate, and the water purifying equipment was never sent, for which reason there was not enough water for the men during the first days of their arrival," the document states. It also states that their uniforms are inappropriate ("they are for the garrison, and not for the jungle") as are their boots, and that there are problems with the food rations and with payments to the troop's families in Montevideo. It also states that an increase and extra pay promised by the United Nations has not yet been paid.

Defense Minister Mariano Brito yesterday said to CX4 Radio Capital that the United Nations is paying the Uruguayan Government $900 for each man sent. Most of the money will be allotted to the troops, but he admitted that the money had not yet arrived.

He added that the increase, according to "information I obtained from the command ... will without a doubt be normalized in a few days." Regarding the discounts made to the men before the United Nations sent the money, he recommended that "those who are entitled to the payment come to the command here, so that they can be attended to without any problems."

The manifesto charges the Blanco administration with "destroying the Army daily, with the connivance of its commander in chief." [passage omitted]

Venezuela

President Perez Comments on Deportations

PA1609195692 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez said that the Cuntrera brothers were not carrying out criminal activities in this country, but in other parts of the world. He added that their arrest and deportation from Venezuela form part of the war the national government has declared on drug trafficking.

[Begin recording, in progress] [Perez] ...the country. It was precisely my government's persistence that led to the arrest of these people who entered and left the country because they had been given residence. They were not involved in criminal activity here but in other parts of the world.

[Unidentified reporter] Will investigations continue into the Mafia networks that are connected to the Cuntrera brothers?

[Perez] That is the important thing. We have to look at the positive things and see how my government made this decision without receiving any requests, because even the extradition request from Italy had been withdrawn. [end recording]

Those were remarks by President Perez in at the Valencia municipal theater during the inauguration of the Ninos Cantores television channel. He was accompanied by Governor Enrique Salas, Cardinal Jose Ali Lebrun, Valencia Archbishop Jorge Urosa, and other national figures.

Cuntreras Links to Local Companies Noted

PA1609141592 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] Chief Mauro Yanez said on 15 September that his agency has sufficient evidence to prove the Cuntreras clan had ties to different local groups that sold cocaine from Colombia under the guise of ghost companies. Here is a report by Ricardo Mateus:

[Being recording] [Mateus] The evidence was found in documents the authorities confiscated during the raids of the homes of Pasquale, Paolo, and Gaspare Cuntreras at the time of their arrest. The PTJ made no further arrests in addition to the Cuntreras brothers, however, because Organized Crime Division Commissioner Guillermo Jimenez must first arrive from Italy with evidence on the Cuntreras clan businesses. This evidence is going to be analyzed along with the documents seized in the first phase of the investigation to establish with certainty the modus operandi of this mafia and identify the persons implicated. The authorities are watching closely the country's ports and airports to prevent the escape of any of those implicated.

[Yanez] Our investigation is well advanced. We are investigating the companies, factories, and real estate purchased by these people. We also are requesting information on their bank accounts. We are also checking their entry into the country. We are collecting all this information for our file so we can draft our report.

[Mateus] Have you summoned the representatives of companies that were handled by the Cuntreras although not registered under their names?

[Yanez] Anybody with ties to them will be summoned. [end recording]

U.S. Cooperation, Not Pressure, Felt in Case

PA1709012692 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Interior Affairs Minister Luis Pinerua has denied local media reports that the DEA threatened Venezuelan authorities with a military operation in Caracas if the Cuntrera brothers were not turned over to the United States. He added the operation's success can be credited to national authorities and the U.S. Government has acknowledged this publicly:

[Begin Pinerua recording] Venezuela was not pressured, much less threatened to arrest and deport the Cuntrera brothers. The U.S. Embassy has said—and this is indeed true—that there is a cooperative system between Venezuela and the United States to investigate drug cases. In the specific case of the Cuntreras, the only cooperation the DEA offered us on behalf of the U.S. Government was information on the Cuntrera family and its interest in this family.

You can figure out for yourselves that this alleged pressure did not happen because instead of sending these men to the United States, which would have been construed here as our imposing the U.S. Supreme Court's doctrine—we decided to send them to Italy. [end recording]

Report of Attack on War Council 'False'

PA1609235692 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] We have just received an official Defense Ministry communique categorically denying an alleged attack on the War Council based in Maracay:

This office clarifies to the public that the report published in a Caracas afternoon newspaper of an alleged attack on the Permanent War Council headquarters at Maracay is completely false. The 4th Infantry Division commander has been instructed to conduct a thorough investigation of this report.

Public Debt Refinancing To Alleviate 'Burden'

PA1509202192 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Finance Minister Pedro Rosas Bravo has announced the refinancing of the public debt for 1991 and 1992. This refinancing will be made without affecting commercial relations with the country's most important creditors, thereby reducing the impact on the budget.

Rosas Bravo stated that this will alleviate the enormous economic burden that the amortization of this debt would have represented, had it not been refinanced.

[Begin Rosas Bravo recording] I can state that of the 65 billion bolivars alloted to pay the internal debt for 1992 and 1993, we have managed to defer payments or refinance approximately 44 billion bolivars. In other words, we will not have to pay 44 million bolivars from the 1992 or 1993 budgets. [end recording]

This refinancing program is aimed at minimizing the costs incurred in financial operations of this kind, maintaining the best possible relations with creditors, mostly official agents [agentes oficiales].